



Jordan-N. Yemeni talks begin

AMMAN (Petra) — A preparatory Jordanian-North Yemeni committee began meetings Monday in Amman in preparation for meetings of the joint Jordanian-North Yemeni Higher Committee. The Jordanian side was led by Industry and Trade Ministry Secretary General Mohammad Al Saqqaf and the Yemeni side was led by the director general of the Arab and Islamic Department at the Foreign Ministry Yashya Al Iryani. The committee discussed spheres of bilateral cooperation in the fields of education, health, commerce, and trade exchange. Saqqaf stressed the importance of the meetings the committee will hold and noted Jordan's desire to meet North Yemeni needs to expertise, doctors, and teachers. He added that these meetings fall within the framework of the relations between the two countries whose bases His Majesty King Hussein and President Ali Abdullah Saleh had laid. The preparatory committee consists of representatives from the ministries of foreign affairs, education, planning, industry, trade, in addition to the central bank and the civil services offices in both countries. The North Yemeni side to the meetings arrived in Amman Monday.

Khartoum plans new peace moves

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — A Sudanese cabinet minister visiting Ethiopia's capital said Monday that Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's government plans a new peace initiative with the rebel southern Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Muharak Al-Fadil Al Mahadi, minister for energy, mining, economic and foreign trade, told the AP the agreement signed in September by the rebel army and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) had positive elements but also some points which have to be developed, clarified and abrogated. Mahadi did not elaborate on his government's proposed move. Rebel leader John Garang and Osman Al Mirghani, patriarch of the Democratic Unionists — the second largest party in Sudan's coalition government — signed an agreement in Ethiopia last year. It called for a ceasefire in southern Sudan, the lifting by Khartoum of the state of emergency and convening by Dec. 31 of a constitutional conference attended by all political parties. The agreement also called for abrogation of Sudan's defence pact with an unnamed foreign power, believed to be Libya.

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية يومية غير انتحائية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

Volume 14 Number 3987

AMMAN TUESDAY JANUARY 17, 1989, JUMADA AL AQIRA 9, 1409

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

AROUND THE WORLD...

800 to run in Iraqi elections

BAGHDAD (AP) — More than 800 Iraqis were expected to register as candidates for the third National Assembly elections scheduled for March, a government official said Monday. The official told the AP that the deadline for applications expired Monday. The elections for the 255-seat assembly, the Iraqi parliament formed in 1980, were originally scheduled for Aug. 30. But after Iran accepted a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire in the war with Iraq that took effect Aug. 20, the ruling Revolutionary Command Council postponed them until March 3 while the government was busy with peace talks.

Palestinian embassy opened in E. Berlin

EAST BERLIN (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's East Berlin mission was turned into the embassy of Palestine Monday, in line with East Germany's recognition of the declaration of an independent state last year.

Syria welcomes formation of Lebanon panel

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria welcomed Monday the formation of an Arab League ministerial committee to try to resolve Lebanon's political crisis. "The committee is certainly an important step in the search for a way to put an end to the present situation in Lebanon which has been exploited by the nation's enemies," the official daily Syria Times said in an editorial. "A solution would not be impossible if it preserves Lebanon's unity and Arab identity and bars the elements which infringe on them or threaten them," it added. The committee formed in Tunis last Thursday includes ministers from Kuwait, Algeria, Jordan, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi.

Rival leaders of Cyprus meet

NICOSIA (R) — Greek- and Turkish-Cypriot leaders resumed talks on reuniting the island Monday. President George Vassiliou and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş met for two hours in a buffer zone. Vassiliou and Denktaş will meet again next Monday in the home of U.N. special representative to Cyprus Oscar Camillion, where Monday's closed talks were also held, a U.N. spokesman said.

Somali president in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre arrived in Cairo Monday on the second leg of a Middle East tour to discuss international issues and explain domestic political policy. President Hosni Mubarak met Barre, accompanied by several cabinet ministers, upon his arrival from Iraq and drove with him to the Kubba presidential palace. Barre's tour will also take him to Kuwait.

Islamic foreign ministers to meet in March

KUWAIT (R) — Islamic foreign ministers will meet in Riyadh March 13 to discuss the Afghan and Palestinian conflicts and pan-Islamic cooperation, the new head of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) said Monday. Hamed Al Ghabli of Niger, new secretary general of the 46-member OIC, told reporters after talks with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah that prospects for inter-Islamic cooperation had recently improved.

Iranian premier arrives in Rome

ROME (AP) — Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi arrived in Rome Monday at the start of a five-day European visit that will also take him to Poland. After his arrival by Iranian military aircraft at Ciampino airport, Musavi flew by helicopter to Rome's Villa Doria Pamphili for meetings with Italian President Ciriaco de Mita and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. Musavi, making his first foreign trip in several years, is scheduled to meet with Pope John Paul at the Vatican Tuesday.

Bangui restores ties with Israel

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — The Central African Republic and Israel have restored diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. The Central African Republic broke relations in 1973, one of 29 African nations to do so. The decision was announced following a meeting Monday between Central African Republic head of state General Andre Kolingba and an Israeli delegation.

Uganda denies renewed request for Amin

KAMPALA (AP) — A presidential spokeswoman Monday denied that Uganda had renewed a request for the extradition of former dictator Idi Amin from neighbouring Zaire. She Kivengere, presidential press secretary, said she knew nothing of published reports that the government was stepping up diplomatic pressure for the return of Amin.

Armenian militant set free in France

PARIS (R) — An Armenian activist convicted of arms offences in 1986 was released from a French prison Monday but may be expelled to Algeria or South Yemen, Justice Ministry sources said. Monte Melkonian, said by police to be a founder of the guerrilla group ASALA (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia), was taken from Poissy prison near Paris to a detention centre. A judge will decide whether to let him stay in France, under surveillance, or expel him. Melkonian, 32, was willing to go to Algeria or South Yemen, the sources said. He was sentenced in December 1986 to six years, of which two were suspended, for illegal possession of a pistol, an explosives device and fake documents. His prison term was reduced for good behaviour.

Iranian burials conducted in disguise

BAGHDAD (R) — An Iranian opposition group said Monday Iranian prison guards had worn disguises to smuggle the bodies of executed political prisoners to a cemetery for secret burial. The Baghdad-based Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, in a telex to Reuters, said wardens from Tehran's Evin prison wearing clothes like those worn by cemetery workers were seen stacking bodies in buses. Hoping to conceal their identity from mourners, they drove the corpses to Beheshti-Zahra cemetery where hundreds of bodies of executed political prisoners have been discovered, it said. It did not say when the incident occurred. The Mujahadeen-e-Khalq has said it estimates that 12,000 political prisoners have been executed by the Iranian government since the August ceasefire in its war with Iraq.

Soviet troop withdrawals to start in April

VIENNA (R) — A senior Soviet defence official said Monday that the unilateral reduction of Moscow's troops in Eastern Europe would begin in April. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told the United Nations in December that 50,000 troops and 5,000 tanks would be withdrawn from East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary within two years. In the first official indication of when the pullouts will begin, Deputy Defence Minister Vladimir Shabanov told Austrian Radio from Moscow that they would take place in two stages, the first beginning in April and the second in 1990. Shabanov would give no details on how many tanks or troops would be withdrawn in each of the stages.



Rifai, Specter discuss Middle East

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai met in his office Monday with visiting U.S. Senator Arlen Specter and a delegation accompanying him. They reviewed latest developments in the Middle East region in the presence of the U.S. Ambassador

Roscoe Suddarth. Specter was Sunday received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein soon after the U.S. senator's arrival here in the course of a Middle East tour.

EEC envoy leaves Israel; no peace plan but hopes to help

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez concluded a two-day visit to Israel Monday saying he had offered no new peace plan but had hopes of helping to resolve the Middle East problem.

Ordóñez told reporters after a one-hour meeting with his Israeli counterpart, Moshe Arens, that "I didn't come here to give counsel as to how Israel should behave, just to help."

Fernando Ordóñez currently is president of the European Council of Ministers, which groups the foreign ministers of the 12-nation European Economic Community (EEC).

The council earlier this month launched a new peace initiative that aims at organising an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Israel has been cool to such a move, but last week Prime Minister

Yitzhak Shamir said the United Nations could play a role in peace efforts by initiating talks between Israel and the Arabs. Fernandez Ordóñez, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias are to hold exploratory peace talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in Madrid Jan. 27.

Asked if Europe has a role to play in the peace process, Arens told reporters: "The mechanism for the resolution of the problems we are facing is direct negotiations."

He added that "friendly countries have the opportunity... of presenting their views and learning from us what our views are and how we will attack these problems."

Earlier Monday, Fernandez Ordóñez held talks with Finance Minister Shimon Peres, who was foreign minister in the previous

Israeli government. Peres told reporters after the session that the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would have to stop before any peace talks could begin.

"As long as violence will reign and continue, I see little chance for the peace process," Peres said.

Arah League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi was quoted as saying by Kuwait's Al Qabas newspaper Monday that he expected the EEC to "convince the Israelis to exploit the present positive circumstances in the Middle East, which cannot last for a long time."

Klibi, interviewed in Madrid after talks with Spanish officials, said his discussions with Fernandez Ordóñez covered the Middle East problem, Israel's occupation of South Lebanon and stalled peace talks between Iran and Iraq.

Arafat, Finnish leader review peace prospect

HELSINKI (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, arrived Monday and began talks with Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa on prospects for peace in the Middle East, the Finnish Foreign Ministry said.

PLO and Foreign Ministry officials have said a central topic of Arafat's talks with Finnish political leaders will be how to advance the Middle East peace process, particularly through an international peace conference.

Ministry officials said Arafat's two-day visit, during which he will meet President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Harri Holkeri, was one of a number of planned high-level Finnish contacts with parties to the Middle East conflict.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens has been invited to Finland, which has hundreds of peacekeeping troops in the Middle East, but no date has been fixed.

In a radio interview on the eve

of the visit, Finnish Prime Minister Harri Holkeri said Finland would not change its attitude towards the PLO and extend recognition to the state declared Nov. 15.

"We recognise that the PLO is the most significant representative of the Palestinian people, and it is in this capacity that we have invited Mr. Arafat," Holkeri said.

"However, we do not recognise a Palestinian state because, from the point of view of our policy, that is an irrelevant question."

PLO officials have said they hoped Finland could lead the group of European neutral countries in recognising Palestinian independence.

"Finland could play an important part in peace negotiations, as it is known for its neutrality and its desire to work for peace everywhere," Arafat said in a Finnish television interview from Tunis Sunday.

Rockets kill 5 in Kabul

KABUL (AP) — Six rockets slammed into the Afghan capital Monday, killing four people and injuring nine in the first such attack on the city in three weeks, authorities said.

Afghan guerrillas, fighting the Soviet-backed government, were suspected of launching the first rocket attack Kabul since Dec. 27. But some diplomats speculated the rockets may have been fired by hardline elements in the army of Afghan President Najibullah in an attempt to pressure the Soviets to delay their troop withdrawal.

Rebel unity

An Afghan rebel leader has warned that rival guerrilla forces based in Iran and Pakistan face serious conflicts unless they agree on a single leadership, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Monday. "What is important is that before Russians leave, our organisation should form a government and decide on a single leadership to prevent possible bloodshed," IRNA quoted Sibghatullah Mo-

Soviet charge

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze Saturday accused Pakistan of interfering in Afghanistan and said it could instead play a major role in restoring peace, the official Afghan news agency Bakhtar reported. Shevardnadze, in an interview with Bakhtar before his Sunday departure from Kabul after a three-day visit, said the fulfilment of the Geneva accords signed last April depended on Pakistan's new government.

Peres: Camp David cannot be imposed

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres was quoted as saying Monday that the 1978 Israeli-Egyptian Camp David accords could not be imposed upon Palestinians because they were not a party to the pact.

Israel Radio quoted Peres as also telling a visiting Council of Europe parliamentary delegation that the accords, which foresaw only limited "autonomy" for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, could not be enforced against the will of parties.

The European delegation is touring the region to prepare for an international conference of parliamentarians on Middle East peace in June.

Peres earlier met Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, who concluded a two-day fact-finding visit to Israel on behalf of the European Economic Community.

It was the first time Peres had spoken out on foreign policy since Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir announced in December he was working on a new Israeli peace initiative based on the Camp David accords.

The accords led to Israel's 1979 treaty with Egypt. The radio also quoted Peres, now finance minister and deputy prime minister, as saying he hoped Shamir's right-wing Likud party would soon accept the need for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Shamir fought an election campaign against the idea last November but has since in principle accepted superpower or U.N. auspices to launch direct Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

Iraq, Iran demand other move first to break deadlock

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran and Iraq Monday demanded the other make concessions to break the deadlock in United Nations-sponsored peace talks to end their eight-year-old war. But neither showed any sign of budging.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Lavasani told the Associated Press that Tehran rules out any progress in the stalled negotiations unless Iraq withdraws its troops from 1,000 square kilometres of Iranian territory they occupy.

Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister Wisam Al Zahawie rejected any military pullback to pre-war borders troop withdrawal, as envisaged in the United Nations' Security Council ceasefire resolution, before Iran guarantees the safety of navigation of Iraqi shipping to the Gulf.

The dispute has blocked progress since the talks started Aug. 25, five days after the U.N.-sponsored ceasefire took effect.

The two ministers were in Cyprus to attend a non-aligned conference. Iraq and Iran have blamed each other for the peace talks deadlock.

Each demanded full implementation of the first point of the 10-point ceasefire agreement — an immediate ceasefire on land, at sea and in the air and a withdrawal by both sides to the pre-war border. But they had a different interpretation of what the first point demanded.

Lavasani said that "obviously, after the establishment of a ceasefire, withdrawal to internationally recognised border had to be implemented without delay."

Zahawie said: "They ask for a withdrawal of troops, but of course this will come only after a consolidation of the ceasefire on land, at sea and in the air, as demanded by the first point of the Security Council resolution."

He said that Iran's insistence that it has the right under international law to intercept Iraqi-bound shipping until a peace treaty is signed "means that the ceasefire has not yet been fully implemented."

The Iranians have not intercepted any vessels in the Gulf since the ceasefire, but it has declared it was ready to waive its right to do so if the Iraqis withdraw their troops.

"This is not good enough, we don't accept favours from Iran," Zahawie said.

"If Iran feels free, at any time, to exercise this right, this means a resort to force, since our ships will not obey an order to stop. This means the ceasefire will be violated," he argued.

"They expect us to accept a

blockade of Iraqi ports, and expect to have full freedom to use their ports without any sign of a similar blockade by us. But a ceasefire should benefit both sides equally," Zahawie added.

He said Iraq has proposed that both sides sign an agreement they would not interfere with the freedom of shipping, "but they refused."

Lavasani defended Iran's stand, saying Tehran was "serious when we accepted" Security Council Resolution 598, "and we still stand by this commitment."

"We believe that 598 should be fully implemented on the basis of the secretary-general's outline plan, which has been endorsed by the Security Council," he said.

Zahawie said another point preventing progress is Iran's refusal to allow the clearing of the Shatt Al Arab waterway, Iraq's only outlet to the sea, which is blocked by sunken ships and other war debris.

Iran, which has hundreds of kilometres of Gulf coastline, maintains that work cannot start before a complete Iraqi troop withdrawal.

Zahawie said clearing could start with an understanding by both sides that this would not affect conflicting claims on the waterway, the pre-war southern boundary between the two sides.

"We have the feeling the Iranians don't want a comprehensive peace. They only want an end to the conflict on the battlefield to make it a diplomatic conflict," he said.

10 Palestinians killed in 5 days in W. Bank, Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot dead a Palestinian teenager in the occupied West Bank Monday and a Gazan died of wounds received in an earlier clash, bringing to 10 the number of Palestinians shot dead in the last five days.

Two Palestinians have died each day since Thursday in clashes with soldiers, prompting an Israeli cabinet debate over army methods, particularly the use of supposedly non-lethal plastic bullets.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal noted in Sunday's cabinet meeting that casualties had risen while the number of protests in the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories had declined, government sources said.

During a clash with stone-throwing students in the West Bank town of Hebron, troops shot dead Radwan Abu Seih, 17, and Ahmad Mohamed Abu Mustafa of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip died in hospital of head wounds sustained Saturday, the army said.

Their deaths brought the number of Palestinian fatalities in the 13-month-old uprising to at least 367.

Palestinians reported at least eight protesters were wounded by army gunfire. Police meanwhile lifted a five-day curfew on the Arab Jerusalem neighbourhood of Silwan but warned it would be imposed again if stone-throwing at passing vehicles resumed. Some 30 residents were arrested during the curfew.

Curfews were maintained on the West Bank town of Tulikarem and the Gaza Strip refugee camps of Shati and Nuseirat, the army said.

Right-wing trade and industry minister Ariel Sharon demanded that Israel act against what he called PLO offices operating in Arab Jerusalem.

Minister-without-portfolio Ehud Olmert, who is in charge of Arab affairs and a member of the right-wing Likud bloc, said on Israel Radio Monday that every Arab death caused him "personal anguish." "Both Israel and the Palestinians are paying a 'high price' for putting down the uprising, he said."

While favouring tough measures against protesters, Olmert said he did not understand the army's policy for opening fire.

"I don't think there's a lot of logic or common sense in shooting after a boy when he's already finished throwing his stone and is running away," he said. "There must be some judgement and some restraint."

In the Gaza Strip, families buried a 13-year-old girl and a 17-year-old boy overnight under the watchful eyes of a military patrol, an Arab reporter said. Both were killed by troops in clashes during the past week.

The army forced the families to bury the dead at midnight and limited the number of relatives attending to 15, the Arab reporter said. The restrictions were apparently designed to prevent the funerals from sparking further protesters.

In Jerusalem, several extreme right-wing Israelis linked to former anti-Arab parliamentarian rabbi Meir Kahane said they planned to create an independent "state of Judea" in the occupied territories if Israel decided to withdraw from there.

"We are loyal Israelis but if our government gives up Judea and Samaria (Israeli names for the West Bank) and Gaza, then we will create a free state of Judea there to prevent the creation of a 'terrorist' PLO state," said militant Michael Ben-Horin.

Foreign ministers gather in Vienna to endorse CSCE pact

VIENNA (Agencies) — Foreign ministers from 34 countries, headed by George Shultz on his last trip as U.S. secretary of state, began arriving in Vienna Monday to endorse a disarmament and human rights package hailed as a breakthrough in East-West relations.

The ministers begin a three-day meeting Tuesday during which they will formally approve the final document of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe (CSCE), worked out over 27 months of hard bargaining.

Shultz, making his last trip abroad before a new administration takes over in Washington Friday, was the first to arrive.

He was to call on Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and Foreign Minister Alois Mock. Soviet Foreign Minister

Eduard Shevardnadze is not scheduled to arrive in Vienna until Wednesday.

The ministers will endorse a new set of talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe, due to open in March, and a package of proposals on improving human rights and economic cooperation in Europe.

The package was hailed as a milestone in East-West relations by all participants except Romania, which had adopted Sunday.

The Romanian statement, made at a closed-door meeting and later distributed by the state news agency Agerpres, said Bucharest "does not pledge" to keep records to which it objected earlier.

Yuri Kashlev, the Soviet ambassador to the review conference, said Romania's statement did not wreck the consensus on

which all Helsinki accords are based.

But U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann bluntly dismissed Romania's statement as "illegal" and "absurd."

Shultz praised the Soviet Union for making progress toward improving its record on human rights. But he also urged Moscow to go further by tearing down the Berlin Wall and dismantling transmitters used until last year to jam Western radio broadcasts into Eastern Europe.

The top U.S. foreign policy official credited the Soviets and their East European allies with being more open than in 1975, when the original Helsinki final act was signed. The new agreement came at the end of a conference reviewing the Helsinki accord.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

TIES WITH ITALY: Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi Monday discussed with Italian Ambassador in Amman Francesco do Carlen the distinguished relations between Jordan and Italy particularly the parliamentary cooperation between the two countries. (Petra)

CABINET ENDORSES NEW LAWS: The Cabinet endorsed a set of regulations for the Health Ministry Wednesday. The regulations provided for merging the Personnel Department with the Administrative and Financial Affairs Department. The Cabinet also endorsed the appointment of Dr. Ahmed Hlayyil as secretary general of the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry, Mohammad Ibrahim Shagra as director general of the Zakat Fund as of Feb. 1, 1988, and Barakat Mahmoud Shatnawi as mayor of Hujwarah in Irbid Governorate. (Petra)

TARAWNEH MEETS ENVOYS: Supply Minister Fayez Tarawneh Wednesday conferred separately with Australian Ambassador Robert Bowker, UAE Ambassador Mohammad Jassem Ali, Qatari Ambassador Mubarak Naser Al Kuwari and Japanese Ambassador Makoto Watanabe. During these meetings, talks focused on bilateral trade and supply in addition to means to bolster them. (Petra)

DUDIN, WATANABE HOLD TALKS: Labour Minister Marwan Dudin Monday discussed cooperation with Japanese Ambassador in Amman Makoto Watanabe. (Petra)

COOPERATION WITH EUROPE, SUDAN: Interior Minister Rajal Dajani Monday received the head of the delegation of the European Community Commission and Sudan's Ambassador in Amman Mahjoub Radwan. During the two separate meetings, talks focused on cooperation. (Petra)

INDIA'S REPUBLIC DAY: A flag hoisting ceremony will take place Thursday, Jan. 26, at 10:00 a.m. at the Indian embassy in Amman to mark India's Republic Day. All Indian nationals are expected to attend the event at the embassy grounds in Jabal Amman. (J.T.)

MA'AN MARKS ARBOR DAY: Arbor Day celebrations were held in the Ma'an Governorate Monday. Tree-planting took place at the grounds of housing estate, for government employees and those of the Jordan Electricity Authority. The director of the Afforestation Department in the governorate and other officials made speeches at the ceremony. (Petra)

AZRAQ FARMERS GET LICENCES: The Ministry of Water and Irrigation Monday began issuing licences to farmers and land developers to exploit artesian wells in the Azraq region. The ministry made it a condition that beneficiaries should install meters at the wells in order to control the amount of water pumped out for irrigating land. (Petra)

SSC COLLECTS JD 1.2M. IN ZARQA: A spokesman for the Social Security Corporation (SSC) in Zarqa announced Monday that his department collected JD 1.2 million from individuals and organisations covered by the corporation's law in the past year. He said that in the past year the department distributed JD 92,000 in compensation to beneficiaries within the Zarqa Governorate. (Petra)

KUWAITI YOUTH DELEGATION: A Kuwaiti student delegation Monday left Amman at the conclusion of a seven-day visit to Jordan. Head of the delegation Mohammad Mubarak Al Suri said that the visit is part of the cultural agreement signed between Kuwait and Jordan to exchange expertise. (Petra)

PSD AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT: Public Security Department (PSD) sources have noted that the security cooperation agreement signed recently between Jordan and Egypt includes an article which states that Egyptians arriving in Jordan for work should get a good conduct certificate from the Egyptian authorities prior to their departure for Jordan. Al Dustour daily reported. The said agreement was signed during the recent visit of the Jordanian security delegation, which was led by PSD Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali to Cairo. (Petra)

7 killed, 8 injured in Zarqa road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — At least seven persons were killed and eight others injured in a road accident which occurred on the Hashemite-Khaw Highway in Zarqa Governorate Sunday. A report in the local press said that the victims were all passengers in a public transport bus which collided with a heavy truck carrying a load of iron.

The press also reported the death of two other persons including a 10-year-old girl in other road accidents in the country over the past 48 hours. Another child from Bakaa Refugee Camp was admitted to hospital suffering from food poisoning, the report said.

Al Ra'i daily reported the injury of two men when their vehicle overturned at Rweishid in the eastern regions of Jordan and the injury of a third man, an Egyptian, during a fight at Al Jizah, south of Amman.

Damascus meeting discusses food security in Arab World

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Issues connected with food security in the Arab World and pan-Arab agricultural integration will be among the main topics for discussion by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) which started its meetings in Damascus Monday.

Jordan is represented at the meeting by Minister of Agriculture Yousef Hamdan Al Jabr.

The minister said coordination among Arab countries on measures to combat locusts and the organisation's 1989 budget will be among other subjects to be discussed by the delegates.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of works by Contemporary Arab Artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ The Iraqi Cultural Week which includes an exhibition by the Iraqi artist Salam Al Madamghel and an exhibition of children's paintings and children's literary and cultural books, at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Mohammad Kamal, Samar Al Sabe' and Nihal Saleh at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of photos and videos on "La Defense", a new district in Paris which became a symbol of architectural creativity, at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Yugoslav graphic art exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of caricatures by Jordanian artist Sa'ad Haddadin at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

BAZAAR

- ★ A charity bazaar that includes wooden handicrafts, embroideries, artificial flowers, children's toys and cultural books at Ala'a Centre, Hittin Refugee Camp.

THEATRE

- ★ Theatrical portraits of a selection of literary writings entitled "Shades of Eve" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

FILMS

- ★ A German film entitled "Straw Fire" (English subtitled) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.
- ★ A scientific film on the mechanism and functions of the brain (Part 3) at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

Amman governor asks all sections to report on 1988 achievements

AMMAN (Petra) — Directors of government departments and sub-district governors in the Amman Governorate were Monday requested to prepare reports on their achievements of development projects in the past year and plans for 1989.

The request was made by Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin at a meeting held in Amman to review the accom-

plishments of various departments.

Amin underlined the need to stimulate the role of local government and to promote decentralised administration which, he said, can ensure a better and more efficient implementation of development schemes.

In Zarqa, Governor Eid Qataneh chaired a similar meeting and underlined the importance for

implementing resolutions and recommendations taken by a development seminar held at Azraq, especially those that aim to develop the Badia areas of Jordan.

Qataneh said that infrastructure projects must be given priority, and announced that an official will be appointed in every municipality to follow up the implementation of projects.

Tafileh governor inspects roads damaged by snowfall

TAFILEH (Petra) — Tafileh Governor Aref Irbid Monday inspected roads which were recently blocked by the accumulation of snow and sustained damage. These are the Qadisiyah, Ghindal and Rashadiyah roads.

Later the governor met with

local inhabitants in villages near the wadis and streams and urged them to move to safer ground for fear that their areas may be flooded with water once the snow begins to melt.

Snow fell over the past two days on areas of 1,200 metres

above sea level and higher, and the Department of Meteorology said that cold fronts which resulted from a depression centred over the Eastern Mediterranean will continue to affect Jordan Monday through Tuesday bringing in scattered showers and causing a noticeable drop in temperatures.

The Public Security Department reported Sunday evening that a number of roads in higher regions of southern Jordan were closed and urged motorists to take extra care when travelling in those regions.

The director of the South Cement Factory in the Rashadiyah region reported that at least 20 centimetres of snow covered some parts of the cement plant area and the civil defence authorities in the south said that several cars were stranded and civil defence teams were called out to offer help.

Jordan, Egypt sign information agreement

CAIRO (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt Monday signed an agreement paving the way for cooperation between their national news agencies in information fields.

The agreement, signed by Ali Safadi, director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, and his Egyptian counterpart Mustafa Najib, was concluded in implementation of a recommendation

by the Joint Jordanian Egyptian Higher Committee.

According to Petra, the agreement paves the way for the two news agencies to exchange news and information material and to transmit news about either country. They will also give facilities to journalists from Egypt and Jordan visiting either country and will establish a channel to provide speedy exchanges of information.

Minister discusses Irbid projects

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud visited the northern city of Irbid Monday and discussed with Governor Akram Al Naser and heads of municipal councils, development projects currently being undertaken by Irbid municipality in conjunction with neighbouring towns.

The minister and the governor

also discussed implementing the Yarmouk Battle Panorama project, a tourist hotel and an amusement park in Irbid region.

The establishment of a national park with recreational activities, a cable car and an artificial lake in the Ajloun district were also discussed at the meeting.

Naser briefed the minister on arrangements made to convene a

seminar to discuss development projects in the Ajloun district and means of developing tourist attractions there.

Local officials and heads of local municipal councils of Sarih, Husun, Eldun, Bnshra, Saal, Al Mugheer and Hakama, as well as Dr. Abdul Razak Tubeishat, mayor of Irbid, were present at the meeting.

Five-day cultural season to open in Irbid Jan. 23

IRBID (Petra) — A five-day cultural season will open in Irbid on Jan. 23, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage which is sponsoring the event.

A ministry announcement said that there will be a display of art works by Jordanian plastic artists

at the Professional Association Complex in Irbid, to be followed by a seminar on plastic art in general.

Meanwhile on Sunday Minister of Information Hani Khesawneh opened an exhibition of cartoons by Jordanian artist Sa'ad Haddadin. The exhibition, held at the

Soviet Cultural Centre in Amman, displays 80 items of art work depicting resistance activities carried out during the ongoing Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule.

A large audience of art lovers and invited guests attended the opening ceremony.

Many-faceted Eve emerges from shadows with a marked difference

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff

AMMAN — "Deception, thy name is woman," reaffirmation of the time-old wisdom is the message one gets in the first few minutes of watching "Shades of Eve," a play varying billed as "experimental theatre" and "theatre collage," but in any event something new in Amman and, indeed, a job remarkably well done.

THEATRE REVIEW

As we "really get into it," — that's how director Sawsan Darwaza puts it — the presentation of the play itself strikes us as most unique; the tendencies of today's Eve, whether in the confines of her home or in professional life. The theme of deception is soon overshadowed and overpowered by thought-provoking dialogue. No doubt, many of the scenes could easily be taken from our own living rooms and kitchens. More than anything else, they stand out as a pointer to something that was always there but few cared to hither about or even acknowledge. That is perhaps the highest point "Shades of Eve" seeks to make.

The first snippet, "Overtones," pits two women trying to have a casual conversation but with ulterior motives; while one is in pursuit of a job for her husband, the other, who happens to be the man's ex-girlfriend, wants a reunion with her ex-flame despite being a wife of someone else. The intricacies of their thought processes are beautifully articulated by their inner voices who are on stage to give an in-sight to what they actually mean through niceties, taunting and

flattery. Seen within the widely-held parameters that define a play, "Shades of Eve" does not have a central narrative story or elaborate set-ups. But that is precisely what distinguishes it. A collection of snippets — two or three of them adapted from famous writers and some of them written by the actresses and director themselves — "Shades of Eve" lives up to its name and presents the varying images of women, from the elite of the society to the down-trodden toilers of the soil.

Is it conceivable that the lady of the house derives a savage pleasure in showing off before her own maids, who, in turn, resent it like hell? Well, yes, says Jean Genet; and "Shades of Eve" shows us how. "Four O'Clock Tea," penned by Haya Hussein — one of the four players — illustrates the superficial talk — "gossip" perhaps will be more accurate — when a group of women meets and airs views on everything under the sun. "Women of the Land" — again written by Hussein — could easily be applied to Iranian women who live under the shadow of the traditional chador almost all their life, though the dialogue has a definite link with the "revolution of the stones" — the Palestinian uprising.

In 80 minutes, the play takes us through a guided tour of women's inner conflicts, their urge to break the society's traditional barriers, their hopes and disappointments, their likes and dislikes and their hatred and love, and leaves the audience — or at least those who manage to comprehend the philosophy — with more than enough to digest before the next encounter with one of



The many faces of 'Shades of Eve' — (standing from left to right) Haya Hussein, Sana Atiyeh, Seema Qubein and Sachinta Vijesoriya — with director Sawsan Darwaza

today's eves — "vaporious, volatile, vogue, venomous, vain, vast, vulnerable" and the salt of the earth.

The list is endless and so are the lighter and darker images of woman that "Shades of Eve" brings to life on stage to reinforce the claim by the fairer of the sexes that "I am nature's greatest miracle" with a fine-tuned combination of sarcasm, humour, high philosophy and realism, and, above all, professionalism.

Perhaps the most resounding feature of the production is its simplicity in terms of settings and costumes. But then it is intended to be so, in that it is presented in a "studio theatre" and cannot be described as "something for everyone."

Director Darwaza doesn't disagree. In fact, she reaffirms that it will be "some time" before the audience can get to grips with the style of presentation and theme, especially that one gets an eerie feeling of a horror movie, what with four actresses wearing black de-

Jordan, Egypt to start livestock production

By Salameh Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The newly-established Jordanian-Egyptian Holding Company said Monday it will begin livestock production to cover demand for meat in Jordan and Egypt.

The company's director, Dr. Midhat Abdul Aziz, told a press conference here that the company would begin with the production of 14,200 tonnes of meat and 20,800 heads of sheep a year. Abdul Aziz said the project, to be established near Egypt's port city of Alexandria, would cost about \$12 million. Production, he said, was due to start towards the end of the year.

He put the projected annual demand in Egypt at 238,000 tonnes of meat and at 41,000 in Jordan by 1995.

The announcement coincided with a meeting here of the Jordanian-Egyptian Committee for Industrial Coordination at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Ministry Secretary General Mohammad Saqqaf and head of the Egyptian Industry Council, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Fattah, co-chaired the committee meeting.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the meeting discussed industrial coordination and the investment climate in both countries, including the situation in the fertilisers sector and the food industries.

The committee also discussed the idea of establishing a joint export office for national industries in both countries between the private sectors in Jordan and Egypt to market production surpluses in the Arab and international markets.

Saqqaf said the meetings were conducted "in an honest and realistic atmosphere," and that the talks focused on "adopting practical steps that guarantee the attainment of industrial coordination between the two countries."

He explained that the committee will resume its meetings Tuesday to discuss issues related to electronic industries and spare parts, and to establish a final framework for industrial cooperation between the Kingdom and Egypt.

The Egyptian delegation will also pave the way for a meeting in Cairo on Jan. 23 by ministers of industry and trade in Egypt and Jordan, Petra reported.

During a visit to Cairo last October, Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tahhaa reviewed with Egyptian ministers progress in the implementation of joint projects agreed on by the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee chaired by the prime ministers in the two countries.

Bilateral trade is in the area of \$250 million annually.

JVA distributes housing units

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) council Monday decided to distribute 284 housing units to farmers in Ghor Mazraa, 172 in Ghor Haditha in the southern Jordan Valley region, and 190 units in the central Jordan Valley regions.

The council, meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Water and Irrigation Ahmad Dakhlan, also endorsed a plan for appropriating pieces of land in the Jordan Valley to be utilised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, on which mosques and other installations will be built.

Meanwhile, the Jordan Valley farmers association's board chairman Talal Ghazzawi said in a statement published Monday that he had submitted a detailed report to the prime minister on the damages caused to crops in Jordan Valley during the current frost wave.

Ghazzawi said that damages of up to 100 per cent were caused to large areas of land grown with vegetables such as marrows, tomatoes and bananas, and that most of the damage was caused to lands in North Shuneh, Mashara' and Wadi Al Yabis regions of the valley.

Other areas grown with pepper, potatoes and eggplants sustained up to 70 per cent damage, Ghazzawi noted.

Ghazzawi's report included a set of recommendations which included a call on the government to reschedule the farmers' loans and to write off interest on them in view of the huge losses they sustained as a result of the bad weather conditions.

In his report, a copy of which was sent to Minister of Agriculture Yousef Hamdan Al Jabr, Ghazzawi urged the government to set up an emergency fund that would provide compensation to farmers in natural disasters.

dan Valley during the current frost wave.

Ghazzawi said that damages of up to 100 per cent were caused to large areas of land grown with vegetables such as marrows, tomatoes and bananas, and that most of the damage was caused to lands in North Shuneh, Mashara' and Wadi Al Yabis regions of the valley.

Other areas grown with pepper, potatoes and eggplants sustained up to 70 per cent damage, Ghazzawi noted.

Ghazzawi's report included a set of recommendations which included a call on the government to reschedule the farmers' loans and to write off interest on them in view of the huge losses they sustained as a result of the bad weather conditions.

In his report, a copy of which was sent to Minister of Agriculture

ture Yousef Hamdan Al Jabr, Ghazzawi urged the government to set up an emergency fund that would provide compensation to farmers in natural disasters.

Last week, a three member ministerial committee toured areas of the Jordan Valley region affected by the recent wave of frost and was reported preparing a detailed report on the extent of crop damage to be submitted to the council of ministers.

Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary General Salem Al Lawzi, who accompanied the committee members on the tour, said that the frost wave caused severe damage to crops grown in the northern rather than the southern regions of the valley. Lawzi estimated that damage was caused to 18,500 dunums of land planted with different crops.

Hmoud to attend conference on controlling toxic waste disposal

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The United Nations is sponsoring an international conference on controlling the process of dumping dangerous waste, which will be held in the Swiss city of Basel, according to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

A ministry spokesman said Monday that Jordan has been invited to take part in the conference, to open on March 20, when delegates will sign an international agreement on transporting and dumping such waste in other countries.

The conference will be attended by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud who received an invitation from the Swiss government delivered by Swiss Ambassador to Jordan Harald Bomer, the spokesman announced.

He said the ambassador discussed with the minister scopes of Swiss-Jordanian cooperation in protecting the environment and developing cities and rural regions in Jordan.

The agreement in Basel will be known as the "International Agreement on the Trans-Boundary Movement of Perilous Waste," according to the Swiss embassy in Amman.

The invitations issued by the Swiss interior minister, have gone

out to ministers in charge of the environment in their countries, according to the embassy.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) board of directors last June set up a committee of experts and technicians to work out an international agreement, and four meetings were held later during which the final version of the agreement was concluded.

The UNEP was established by the United Nations in 1972 to provide machinery for international cooperation in matters relating to the human environment.

In cooperation with other international organisations and governments, UNEP aims to maintain a constant watch on the changing state of the environment, to assess problems using a wide range of data and techniques and to promote projects leading to environmentally sound development.

BARLEY AND RICE FROM IRAQ, EGYPT: Supply Ministry sources have reported that agreement was reached with Iraq and Egypt to buy barley and rice. According to Al Dustour, two delegations will be dispatched to Egypt and Iraq to ensure the implementation of the two deals. (Petra)

GUVS makes JD 213,038 contributions in 1988

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) made contributions totalling JD 213,038 to Jordanian charitable and voluntary societies last year to help them carry out their programmes, according to a GUVS statement Monday.

It said that societies in Irbid, Zarqa, Balqa, Mafrqa, Karak, Ma'an and Tafleeh governorates benefited from the contributions to help implement a total of 203 projects.

Amman had the lion's share of the contributions, altogether receiving JD 131,007, for 106 projects, the statement noted.

The statement said that the funds financed the construction of buildings, the purchase of com-

puters and the installation of facilities for children, in addition to carrying out income-generating projects and vocational and health centres, and supporting rehabilitation centres for the handicapped.

The statement noted that GUVS, in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), provided JD 50,250 worth of in-kind contributions for an additional 20 projects carried out in Amman, Tafleeh, and Ma'an.

GUVS-USAID contributions included equipment and facilities for vocational training, rehabilitation centres and a children library.

Unsere so sehr geliebte GABRIELE HASHWA geb. Aselmann

ist heute entschlafen
Die Familien
Aselmann
Hashwa
Amman, den 16.1.1989
Die Beerdigung findet am 17.1.1989 um 15 Uhr auf dem christlichen Friedhof in Amman - Um Al-Heiran statt.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جوردن تايمز يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Give peace a chance

THANKS are due for British Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave for reminding the Israeli leaders of today, especially Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, of their terrorist past. These Israeli leaders have gotten way out of hand lately in abusing the term terrorism to buttress their false claims against talking to the PLO. Of all people Yitzhak Shamir and his clique should be the first to recognise the old adage: if your house was made of glass you should not throw stones at others. The ridiculous stance of the current Israeli leaders on the credentials of the PLO leadership as lawful interlocutors for the resolution of the Palestinian conflict has exasperated even the friends and allies of Tel Aviv to the extent that led the British minister to lecture Israeli leaders from Tunis where he was holding talks with Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday that "the world is changing around them (Israeli leaders), and if they do not change they will be left behind." Waldegrave went on to tell the Israeli leaders from afar that "the founding fathers of Israel — including the present prime minister of Israel — were in their time involved in what we at the time described as terrorism..." What more apt words can the international community use to cut to proper size the Israeli arguments negotiating with the PLO. Waldegrave's statement should put an effective end to the cycle of arguments about the role that "terrorism" should be allowed to play in the vain effort to frustrate the Arab hand that is already over-extended for peace between Israelis and Arabs, including the Palestinians.

In short, instead of wasting time on semantics, Israel would be better advised to heed the counsel of Great Britain and not to waste the window of opportunity that was opened by the Arab side. For the opportunity may not recur before another major conflagration hits the Middle East region when Israelis and Arabs would shed much unnecessary blood. The Israeli people are therefore called upon to reject the thesis of their current elders, who are rejecting the genuineness of the PLO offer of peace, and accept the call for peace from the Arab side for real. The Arab side earnestly asks of the Israeli people to give the cause of peace a chance. The alternative would be abysmal to both sides.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Monday commented on President Reagan's farewell address to the American nation in which he discussed major world issues except the Middle East. Reagan did not say a single word about the Arab-Israeli conflict nor about the injustice to which the Palestinians have been subjected over so many years, the paper added. It said that Reagan preferred to leave the White House after eight long years without leaving behind him any positive gesture to be commended by the Arab Nation when ever American policies come up for discussion. Perhaps the Arabs' experience with the Reagan administration was the most bitter of all others since it brings to memory the Israeli occupation of Beirut, the raid on Tunis and the Iraqi nuclear plant and the Iran-Iraq war, all of which took place in the past eight years with backing and support by the American administration to the common enemies of the Arab World, the paper pointed out. But it said that the past bitter experience with the Reagan government should not prevent us from being optimistic that the new administration which takes over on Friday will take a new and realistic view of the Middle East and the rest of the world's problems.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments Monday on Israeli propaganda campaigns against the Arab Nation in general and the PLO in particular. Mahmoud Al Rimawi says that Israeli radio broadcasts are clearly aimed at sowing dissension among the Arabs and shaking their self confidence. The writer cites a number of contradictory statements by the Israeli radio about the resistance activity inside the occupied territories and says that Israel which always tries to fish in muddy waters has now lost all credibility and the Arab masses can no more believe anything broadcast by its information services. The writer refers to Israel's campaign advocating what was called as the "Jordanian option" and repeated the calls to open negotiations with Jordan both of which have been rejected and can no more be used as a plot to deceive the Arab masses. Israel's information media have become totally bankrupt and the world at large and the Arabs in particular can only scoff at the lies and falsehoods fabricated by the Israeli leaders. Rimawi notes. He says that it is encouraging to see foreign nations no more deceived by the Israeli propaganda campaigns and are searching for the truth about the situation in the Middle East.

Al Dustour daily commented on the Kingdom's Arbor Day celebrations and the ceremony held under the patronage of His Majesty the King. The King's statement at the ceremony and his urging of Jordanian citizens to plant as many trees as possible to green the country reflect the King's keenness on mobilising the people's efforts to build for the future, the paper said. For the King and the Jordanian family the land is the primary source of income and power and the backbone of the national economy and this places additional responsibilities on the Jordanian people to double their efforts for a greener country and a stronger economy, the paper said. On Arbor Day, it added, citizens remember the King's directives at the development conference in November in which he underlined the need for the Kingdom to attain self-sufficiency and to complete the greening of Jordan by the year 2000.

Sawt Al Shaab daily also dwelt on the same subject of tree planting and the benefits of a green country. The planting of trees in Jordan is a tradition initiated by the founder of the Kingdom, the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, and Sunday's celebrations marked a dear occasion to Jordanians who had maintained the tradition for 50 years, the paper noted. The planting of trees, the paper said, is also an implementation of resolutions and recommendations taken by the comprehensive development conference last year which called for additional efforts to promote agriculture and green the Kingdom.

By Naseem Abdallah

WASHINGTON — The pundits have acquired the new crystal gazing gear for 1989 and the first predictions are out. Global economy, it can now be said with expert confidence will slow down in the new year but the downward movement of indices should not be bad news after all. Up to a point.

This slowdown is important in order to ease the increasing inflationary pressures, especially in the USA and the U.K., counsels the American Express Bank team of experts including Richard O'Brien and John Calverley. Since the economies of major industrial countries invariably manage to cast their shadows on virtually all other countries, including more and more the ambivalent socialist countries, the message for all concerned seems to be: Beware, inflation is on way but the cure will follow soon. The prescribed cure of course is slower growth, not desirable for many of the developing countries. Which of the two — inflation and stagflation — will be the lesser evil remains at the centre of the debate.

Few experts have decided yet how the slowdown will occur or how fast it will come. Most U.S. experts, for example, seem agreed that a global economic slowdown will not mean zero growth but rather a lower than expected growth. But their analysis is conditional on the slowdown staying so and not deteriorating

into a recessionary cycle.

In Japan there is intense speculation as to whether a slowdown will lead to a recession or whether it will simply stimulate the markets by pushing interest rates down. In Europe, Britain in particular, there is little optimism about interest rates falling in the near future but considerable concern that growth may be hit by a cycle of ever-increasing interest rates. "There's always the risk of an overkill on interest rates," said one analyst.

The last year was full of surprises for most investors and planners, who had anticipated a slump after the October 1987 crash of the stock markets. In 1988 not only growth soared but also the stock markets recovered their confidence within months of being bathed in the Black Monday massacre.

However the year's parting gift was not so pleasant: inflation edged forward in the industrial countries and threatened to transcend borders. The dollar failed to recover as envisaged by the industrial countries' central banks, who poured millions in a recovery drive. The monetary authorities' attempts to stem inflation by raising interest rates were remarkably unsuccessful, particularly in Britain.

The West European and American authorities seem poised to continue to counter each inflationary jump with an interest-rate whiplash. But the pundits are not convinced their play will work either towards

controlling inflation effectively or towards ensuring a smooth "drawdown" of economic growth.

"After the recent rapid growth that we've seen it's not quite

certain whether a smooth transition to slow growth is possible," said one analyst. "If economies can lurch forward they can retreat in confusion, too." The obvious challenge is to avoid an inflation-

ary rise while at the same time protecting economies from the onset of recession.

In the United States, the U.S. budget and the behaviour of the trade deficit remain the two ma-

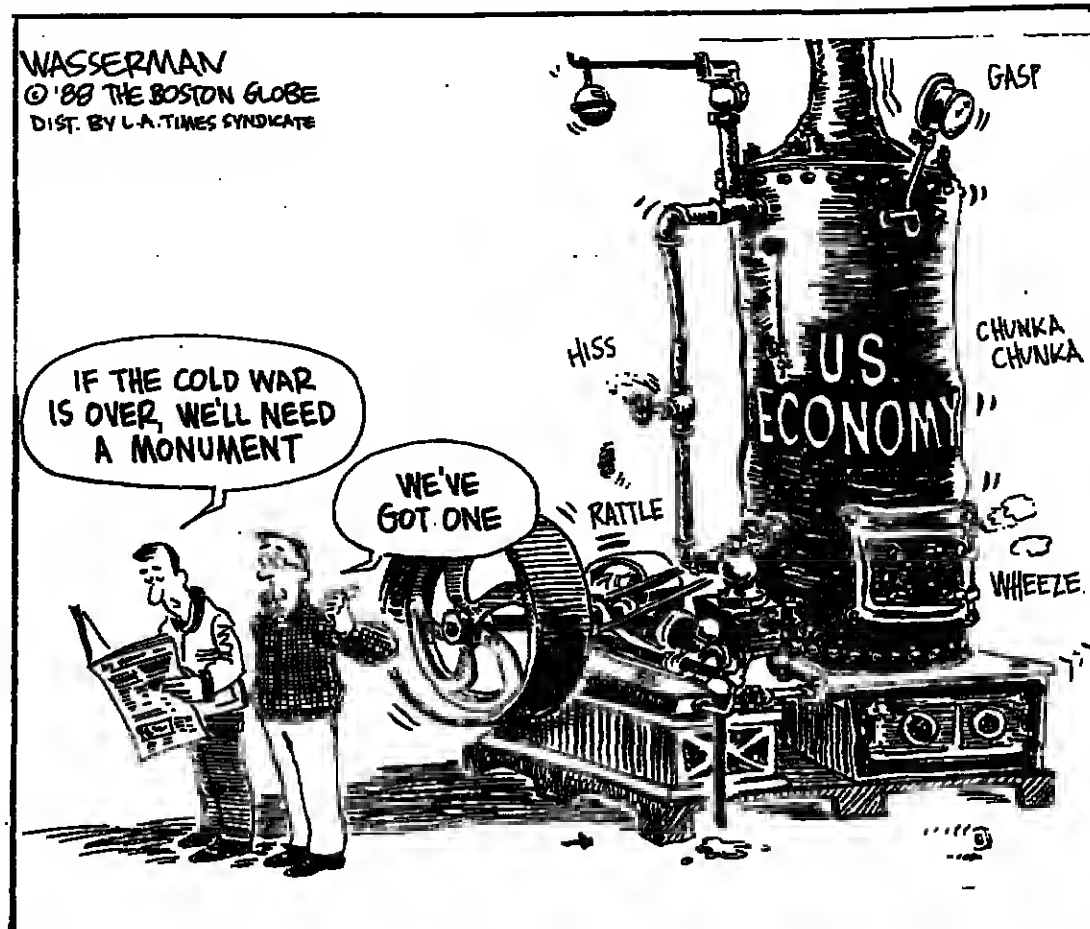
jor imponderables with the potential to ruin all other calculated planning. The monthly trade deficit has hovered round the \$11 billion mark since the first quarter of 1988. The U.S. current account also appears set to worsen with the rising costs of servicing the country's \$150 billion debt. Corporate debt and indebtedness of households similarly show no signs of abating.

Against those imponderables must be placed the Federal Reserve Board's aim of keeping inflation low by slowing down U.S. growth to no more than 2.5 per cent from about 3.5 per cent in 1988 and 4.8 per cent in 1987.

As elsewhere in the deficit economies of the industrial world, the Fed has been straining to cut consumption growth as part of the anti-inflation drive, but without apparent success. Experts point out that because the Fed's campaign has been accompanied by one interest rate rise after another, there is always the risk that the fight against inflation will rebound on the U.S. economy and bring on a recession.

"The Fed is evidently not aiming for a recession, but there's no guarantee that it won't inadvertently cause one now," said one stockbroker. In the 1979-81 period, he said, the Fed wanted a recession but failed to trigger it. However, if a recession hits the United States now, the consequences could be lethal for its heavily indebted economy. They could be quite unpredictable for the rest of the world. — Academic File.

World economy slowing down but...



By Lisa Genasci

The Associated Press

Vietnam-China talks open way to regional peace

By David Storey

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam — A breakthrough in relations between Vietnam and China marks a new approach to peace in Southeast Asia and is a vital step towards a comprehensive settlement in Kampuchea, Western diplomats have said.

They said sudden diplomatic action to tend the bleeding wounds of Kampuchea, used as a proxy battlefield for two decades, reflected changing priorities by China and the Soviet Union.

It also resulted from a pragmatic reassessment of security and economic needs by the countries directly involved, in particular Vietnam and Thailand, with a shift to dependence on regional alliances rather than superpower protection.

"The decision by (Soviet President) Mikhail Gorbachev to mend fences with China and China's redefining of obstacles to such moves created the circumstances for a Kampuchean settlement," one Western diplomat said.

"But all this could not have happened if Vietnam had not calculated that it should move faster towards a settlement. It has seen itself dropping back economically in relation to all its partners — in (the Communist bloc's) Comecon, the Non-Aligned Movement, and, of course, against ASEAN (the Association of South East Asian Nations)."

Using a formulation adopted by Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan that has become a catch phrase for the new trend in regional policies, the diplomat said: "Vietnam can only improve its own situation in the market place, not on the battlefield."

Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Dinh Ho Liem flew to Peking at the weekend for a week of talks on all aspects of Sino-Vietnamese relations, the first such talks since Liem negotiated a ceasefire in their border war in 1979.

The visit was not announced in Vietnam or in China but well-placed Vietnamese sources said Liem would be preparing for a milestone trip to China by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, probably in the next two months.

Thach, a witty and charming master of the art of patient diplomacy, is seen in Vietnam as having waged a brilliant strategy to extricate the country from its 10-year military engagement in Kampuchea.

It was Soviet backing that enabled Vietnam to invade its western neighbour in 1978, ousting the Khmer Rouge government, which had been supported by Peking for nearly four years of rule.

Western governments say more than one million people were killed during Khmer Rouge Prime Minister Pol Pot's fanatical cultural revolution.

Since then, Kampuchea, an impoverished country of rice-growers, has been hindered from recovery under its Communist leadership by a continuing war against the remains of the Khmer Rouge and other opposition forces.

Armed and supplied by China and Thailand, they operate from camps along the Thai-Kampuchea border.

Diplomats say that maintaining the conflict suited Peking's interest until it could begin a real dialogue with Moscow, its top priority.

The conflict kept pressure on Vietnam, Peking's long-time enemy, and maintained the spotlight on the Soviet role in the region.

A year of largely secret diplomacy bore fruit this month when Vietnam announced it could withdraw by September all its forces from Kampuchea, which it says number 50,000 men, if a political settlement can be reached; in other words, if China and Thailand halt their support for the guerrillas.

China publicly welcomed the announcement and has made clear it was prepared to cut its military aid.

Thus, the stage was set for the visit to Hanoi last week by Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila and the even more important journey by Liem to Peking.

The shift in Thai policies has been fast and extreme. Siddhi himself was one of the architects of the hardline ASEAN stance demanding an immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

Siddhi denied in Vietnam that Thailand gave sanctuary to the guerrillas but aid workers and others who have travelled in the border areas have seen armed guerrillas inside Thailand with Thai army logistical support.

Now Thailand has buried the hatchet with Vietnam. Siddhi and a beaming Thach declared after their talks in Hanoi: "We will work together to bring peace to Kampuchea." The Thai minister said he looked forward to helping Vietnam's economic recovery after the proposed September pullout.

Diplomats said improved Soviet relations with Thailand and the other ASEAN states — Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei — had helped create a climate in which mutual practical needs might replace a balance of confrontation as the way to ensure security.

Liem's goal in Peking will be to find ways to settle points of conflict with Vietnam's giant northern neighbour as well as pin down more details on the halt in aid to Kampuchean guerrillas, diplomats said.

"They believe Peking and Moscow would like a Kampuchean settlement hampered our well before their summit meeting in Peking this summer. Liem was also expected to press for renewed trade with China. This would benefit particularly the north of Vietnam, whose failure to match the pace of recovery of the more capitalist-oriented south is causing political tension."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — A tourist boat disaster that killed 52 has sparked a nationwide outcry against what Brazilians say is the impunity of the country's rich and powerful and a general disrespect for law.

In public demonstrations, residents have made the tragedy a public forum to rail against the general feeling that in this nation of 144 million, if you do something wrong — from running red lights to hiring a professional killer — you can get away with it if you have enough influence or money.

"Some of the worst vices of the Brazilian soul came to light the moment the boat sank: light to bribe, irresponsibility and the failure to assist fellow citizens in trouble," the respected Rio daily *Jornal Do Brasil* said in an editorial.

"Enough," was the five-centimetre-high headline this week on the cover of Brazil's largest news magazine, *Veja*.

"The country is fed up with negligence and abuse and wants exemplary punishment for crimes such as the sinking of the Bateau Mouche IV," *Veja* said.

Though there is no accurate count, most estimates indicate 150 revelers were on the Bateau Mouche pleasure boat when it capsized and sank en route to an annual New Year's eve fireworks display off famed Copacabana beach.

Survivors say the flat-bottom river boat, originally built for just 20 passengers, was dangerously overcrowded and listing precariously in rough water, and that lifejackets were not readily at hand.

Best-selling novelist bids for Peru presidency

By Ricardo Ritter

Reuter

LIMA — Mario Vargas Llosa, one of Latin America's best-selling novelists, has put aside his pen to run for president of Peru in an electoral bid he sees as more of a crusade than a political campaign.

The 54-year-old writer, three of whose novels have sold more than a million copies around the world, is set to be nominated by a centre-right coalition as its candidate to succeed embattled President Alan Garcia when Peruvians go to the polls in May 1990.

Vargas, who says he is only reluctantly entering the political arena, is widely seen as the one man who can stop a Marxist candidate sweeping to victory on the back of the country's worst economic crisis this century.

Opinion polls suggest the author, whose novels include "The War of the End of the World," "The Time of the Hero" and "Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter," could win the vote.

"I have not left my study and my books to take anybody's job, but to save Peru," Vargas told a recent political rally at which the leaders of the country's two traditional conservative parties pledged their backing.

The dream of prosperity which Garcia offered Peruvians on taking office three years ago has

turned into an economic nightmare, with inflation approaching 2,000 per cent and widespread shortages of basic foodstuffs.

At the same time, the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas, whose eight-year campaign has already cost over 15,000 lives, are becoming increasingly daring in their attacks.

"We need new blood... to get out of the situation the current government has tragically placed us in," Luis Bedoya Reyes, whose Popular Christian Party is one of those backing Vargas, told the rally.

Fernando Belaunde Terry, who became Peru's first civilian president at the end of 12 years of military rule in 1980, also pledged the support of his Popular Action Party.

Belaunde said the two groups would join forces with the Liberty Party, launched by Vargas last year, to promote the author's candidacy, which would be formally announced in April.

Peru's conservatives, who had been all but eclipsed by left-of-centre parties, have gained strength as the economic and political crisis focuses criticism on the populist policies of Garcia's Social Democratic government.

A recent opinion poll published by the private Apoyo Institute gave Vargas as a narrow lead over the principle Marxist candidate with 29 per cent of the vote.

There are accusations that port authority guards who inspected the Bateau Mouche just two hours before it went down were paid off to allow it to venture into the open sea.

The navy and the police are bickering about who should investigate the sinking. Many here fear that — as has happened so often in Latin America's largest country, in highway and maritime tragedies, fires and collapses of buildings and freeways — no one will be held responsible.

In 1981, for example, two riverboat sinkings in inland Amazon waters claimed about 500 lives. Both were blamed on overcrowding, yet no one was ever prosecuted or otherwise punished.

"The sinking of the Bateau Mouche is a portrait of our reality," prominent political commentator Alexandre Garcia said in a syndicated newspaper column. "We were already irresponsible: now we are becoming inhuman."

"There is a cultural tradition of disregarding security norms, of negligence," lawyer Evaristo de Moraes, who has been retained by the Bateau Mouche owners in case of criminal proceedings, said on television. "We need to look at our mentality, which believes that laws are always flexible."

De Moraes said, however, that in the case of the boat disaster, "I am convinced my clients had no responsibility whatsoever."

Indeed, one of the boat's owners initially told reporters that "panic among the passengers" caused the tragedy. But Fabricio Cabo, a 38-year-old Sao Paulo businessman who saved himself and his wife from drowning, said: "You can't call what happened an accident."

Paulo Soares, whose 50-year-old father-in-law, Camilo da Costa, was the Bateau Mouche's captain and one of the victims, told the Associated Press: "Camilo didn't want to go out. He called us to say the boat was overloaded and sea was too rough. But he had no choice. He would lose his job if he didn't sail."

Brazilians are proud of what they call the *jeitinho*, or "little way," of cutting through red tape, avoiding a traffic ticket or eliminating other problems that has become a part of everyday life. There is a whole professional category known as *despachantes*, whose job basically consists of paying off the right people.

A recent prime-time soap opera, *vale tudo* ("anything goes"), in which greed, conniving, corruption and deceit were the principal characters' main traits, drew ratings of 80 per cent.

"We're living in a very individualistic society," sociologist Helio Jaguaribe said. "There's a sense that if you abide by the law, someone will get the better of you."

Part of the problem, he said, is that Brazilians have no faith in their criminal justice system. Many don't bother to register robberies with police, believing it

will do no good. It is not uncommon for bands of angry citizens to take justice into their own hands, beating and stoning to death suspected criminals.

But it isn't exclusively a lack of respect for laws that has generated a sense of impunity. Deputy Justice Minister Luis Etchenberg told the AP.

"This also has grown from a tremendous lack of human and material resources," Etchenberg said. "We often are physically and financially unable to enforce the law."

Jaguaribe said the indignation provoked by this disaster is a sign that "tolerance of impunity and greed has been stretched to its limits." He cited last November's municipal elections in which left-wing candidates won mayoral seats in important state capitals.

Brazilians likewise have rallied around the December shooting death of internationally known ecologist Francisco Mendes, who defended the Amazon ecology and poor peasants against the interests of powerful landowners. Many of the landowners employ private gunmen to eliminate enemies.

According to Amnesty International, the London-based human-rights organisation, about 1,000 peasants, ecologists and Catholic priests — who defend landless farmers — have been killed in land disputes in Brazil since 1980. Prosecutions were pursued in only three cases, the organisation says.



Alfonso Barrantes, the leftist former priest who had been heading the polls, took 27 per cent, while a candidate for the ruling Popular American Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) gained seven per cent support.

"I am the hope for Peru. Don't worry, we can push the country out of this crisis," Vargas told thousands of flag-waving supporters gathered in a central Lima Square.

Vargas, who describes himself as a liberal, leapt into the political limelight in 1987 with his public

opposition to Garcia's plan to nationalise the banking system. On the electoral stump around the country, he has concentrated his attacks on the government's economic record.

Vargas, an economic free-marketeer, has said he would renew contacts with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the international banks which have been severed by Garcia's policy of unilaterally limiting payments on the country's \$16.4 billion foreign debt.

Zimbabwe's rhino head for safety

By John Morrison
Reuters

ZIMBABWE — The situation was undignified and the rhino looked as if she knew it.

She paced around the small pen made of heavy tree trunks and stopped to sniff through the cracks. Above her, a man with a long hypodermic needle seized his moment.

A quick jab in the rhino's leathery rump and the animal started to look groggy. A few minutes more and she sank quietly to her knees.

Mike Legrange, a Zimbabwe national parks and wildlife officer, put down his needle. When the rhino began to wake up, she would be coaxed into a crate to begin a journey of several hours by truck from the Zambezi Valley to another wildlife area.

After a wait of several weeks the rhino and nine others will be flown to zoos in the United States some time in early 1989.

Legrange and his capture team are the second line of defence in Zimbabwe's strategy to save the rare black rhino from extinction by poachers.

"Translocation is... a last de-

perate measure to ensure that at least some are protected if we lose them here," he explained.

Capturing rhino in the Zambezi Valley is, he says, largely an exercise in logistics. The rhino are darted from a small helicopter hovering at close range, then winched on to a truck to be driven through the bush to be kept in sturdy wooden pens.

Zimbabwe has moved more than 320 black rhino out of the Zambezi Valley, their last remaining stronghold in the wild, beyond the reach of professional poaching gangs who cross into the country from Zambia.

While some of the rhinos go to zoos abroad for research and captive breeding, the majority are still in Zimbabwe, on farms and other land in safer areas in the centre of the country.

Once Africa's two species of rhino, black and white, roamed from Ethiopia to the Cape. There may have been hundreds of thousands early in the last century before hunters began to shoot them for their horn.

The larger white rhino, which eats grass while the black rhino browses on leaves and twigs, came close to extinction in the

1890s but survived thanks to conservation in South Africa. It now numbers up to 4,000, the majority in Natal Province.

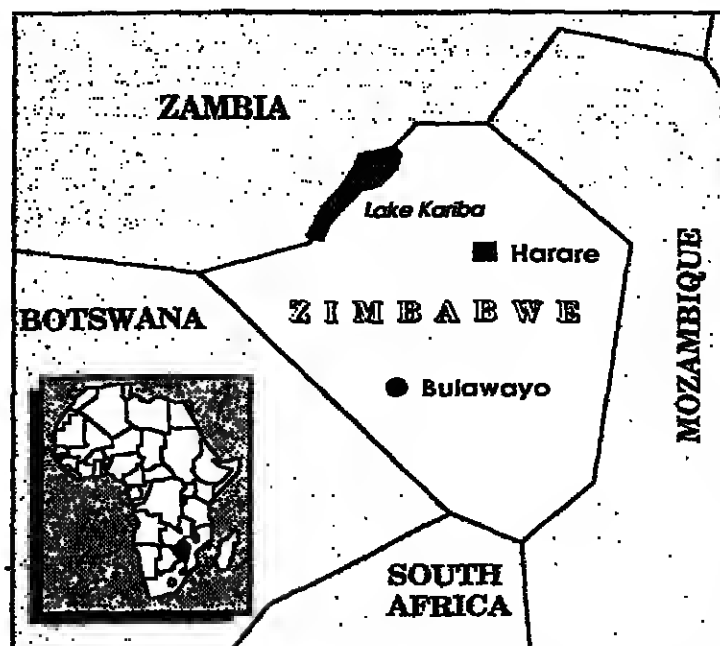
Meanwhile black rhino numbers fell rapidly from over 65,000 in 1970 to about 12,000 in 1981. Today only scattered groups survive in Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia.

The latest estimate for Africa is that less than 4,000 are still alive, more than a quarter of them in Zimbabwe, whose Zambezi Valley bordering Zambia has the only remaining population of more than 500.

Scientists hope that if anti-poaching efforts in the Zambezi Valley fail, the rhino will survive elsewhere in natural conditions in breeding herds of between 30 and 50, large enough to avoid the risk of inbreeding and genetic damage.

Moving the rhino around is an expensive business, though made easier by foreign donations. Sending them abroad is a bureaucratic paper chase, with weeks of waiting for export and import permits.

At Chipangali wildlife orphanage outside Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's best-known wildlife



expert Viv Wilson is looking after four black rhino and expects up to 10 or 12.

"This is not going to save them from extinction. But we can gain a lot of information on their breeding and born growth. And to help in conservation, it's important for the public to actually see the rhino," Wilson says.

Wilson, who is chairman of the national parks board, says Zimbabwe is lucky to have a staff of 3,000 to protect its wildlife. "I've just come back from Sierra Leone

and they have 30," he says.

He says that African governments in general do not regard wildlife conservation as a priority. "They think that because it has been there for hundreds of years it will always be there in the future... More money will always be spent on agriculture, education or defence."

But whatever the cost, he believes the rhino has to be defended: "Do you say, let's stop and say that's the end? You can't just throw in the towel."

A generation of material boys and material girls

By Jill Lawrence
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — First-year college students appear to be smoking more than their predecessors. They may be losing interest in business careers. And they overwhelmingly favour mandatory aids and drug testing.

These were some of the findings in the 23rd annual survey of incoming college students by the American Council on Education and the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles.

The wide-ranging survey also found that entering college students are getting less aid from the federal government and are increasingly interested in college as a means to a high-paying job.

And the proportion of new students who identified their political views as conservatives or far right was a record 21.8 per cent. But large majorities of students took traditionally liberal positions when asked about specific issues ranging from pollution and disarmament to abortion and consumer protection.

"It's because of the beating the word liberal has taken," said Kenneth C. Green of the University of California-Los Angeles, associate director of the survey. "A lot of them think liberal means impotent."

On the other hand, the survey found students becoming increasingly conservative on matters related to crime and the death penalty. And two-thirds of incoming 1988 students agreed

that "the best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing," while 71 per cent agreed that "employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants."

The findings are based on questionnaires filled out by 308,007 students entering 585 two- and four-year colleges and universities. The results were adjusted to reflect the total population of 1.64 million first-time, full-time entering students, and have a margin of error of plus or minus 2 per cent.

A record proportion of those surveyed said they were interested in pursuing advanced degrees — 58.7 per cent, compared to 48.3 per cent in 1980. And a record 72.6 per cent indicated "making more money" was a very important factor in their decision to attend college.



Madonna, the Material girl, reflects in song, dance, dress and attitude the 'in thing' of this generation.

Exiles from the land

Millions of hectares of Third World farming land are transformed into barren wastes each year — and farmers who cannot make a living from such hostile territory must head for the towns and cities. Nigel Twose explains how environmental degradation has created a new kind of refugee.

Some 65 million hectares of farming land in sub-Saharan Africa have been turned to desert over the last 50 years. And the process is accelerating. According to this year's "State of World Population Report" from the U.N. Population Fund more than 20 million hectares of land become useless each year. One third of the world's land surface now risks the same fate.

The poor find themselves at the epicentre of this disaster. Salfou Ouédraogo and his wives Aminata and Aicha are farmers on the Mossi plateau of the West African state of Burkina Faso. Their plot of land provides the only family income: so they must try to squeeze out of it whatever they can, regardless of the longer-term consequences. They find they are forced to take from the land more than any farmer should. And they cannot return nutrients to the soil because they cannot afford manure or chemical fertilisers. So the land has no time to regenerate; the protective cover is not restored.

When drought comes, as it inevitably does to these regions, it is these overworked plots of land which suffer most — and farmers like the Ouédraogos who are most at risk. Unable to survive from their crops on this damaged land all they can do is try to expand onto nearby, marginal land that was previously kept for animal pasture.

Nature exploited

Farmers on other continents find themselves in a similar position. Some have been driven to exploit tropical forests — as in the Amazon basin — but find after a few years that the poor land they have won from the forest will not sustain crops. Others are being forced by landlords to move out of fertile valleys and onto the fragile uplands which are systematically being destroyed on every continent.

And yet the world's food pro-

duction continues to rise. How can this be? Most of the increases have come from a tremendous rise in productivity, using new seed varieties, chemical fertilisers and pesticides and increasing the amount of irrigated land.

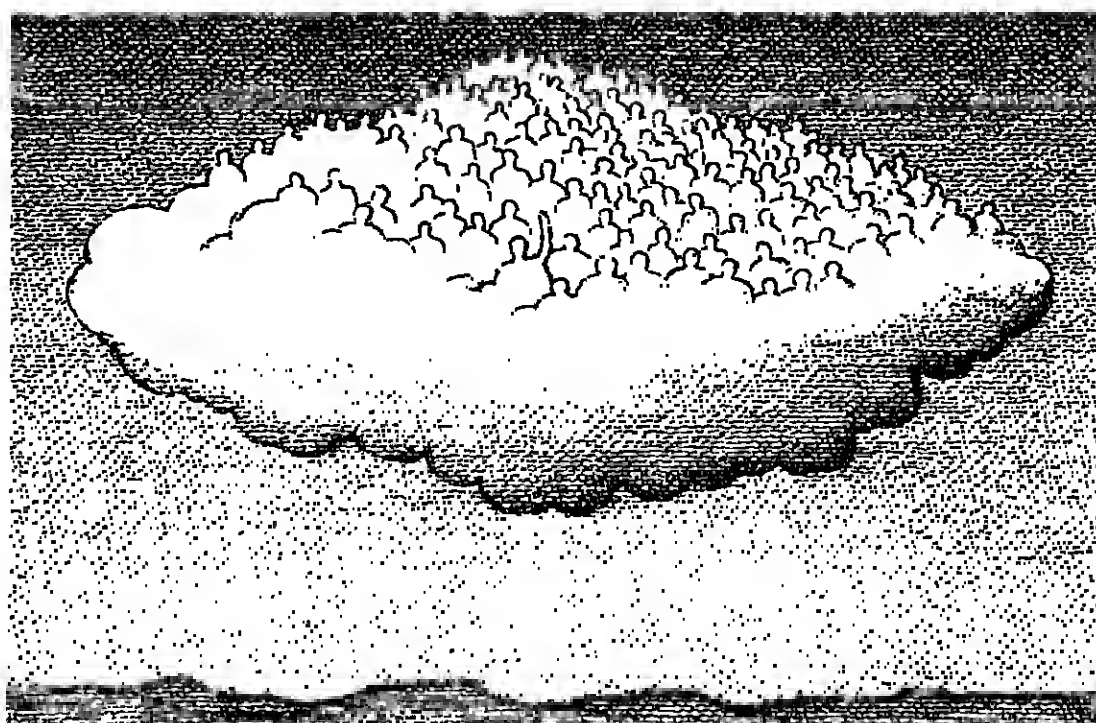
Hunger belt

But such developments are not available to the 730 million people living in the "hunger belt" in the developing countries. The Ouédraogo family cannot afford them. Indeed Africa as a whole has seen little of the "Green Revolution". Most of its increases in rainfall agriculture have come from expanding the area of land cultivated. For the last 18 years it has consumed more food than it has produced.

Government interventions in the past have achieved little for the Ouédraogo family. Only a small proportion of agricultural supports was destined for the subsistence farmers. Mostly it was used to promote export crops like cotton which might bring foreign exchange into empty national coffers. But these cash crops also tend to need the same capital-intensive systems — large quantities of hybrid seeds, fertiliser and pesticides — and can also result in untold damage to the land.

Salfou, Aminata and Aicha have some degree of control over just one resource. It is their labour force — their children. For poor parents the logical response to such hardship and famine is to have a large family. If you need to expand onto neighbouring marginal land you will need a larger labour force.

As Salfou works in his fields he can see alongside him a hard and lifeless stretch of abandoned land. As a child he worked this territory with his father. Now he believes that the same fate will befall the land he is now cultivating with his six children. In the meantime the family already has to send some of the children away



People are being forced away from the land by poverty, environmental degradation, population pressures and droughts. These are the "environmental refugees", according to the 1988 'State of World Population' Report from the U.N. Population Fund. (Illustration: Hector Cattoica).

Environmental refugees

At present they only leave for part of the year, returning to the village to help with the planting and the harvesting. But many families are moving permanently to the towns. Throughout the Third World it is common to see scores of young men piled into the back of battered pick-ups burbling down the dirt road that leads to the big city.

People forced off their land are "environmental refugees." Some ten million Africans became landless during the 1980s and have crowded into refugee camps or city slums.

A move to the city to make a better life often doesn't work out. But the family always has the hope that one child will strike it lucky and offer them some kind of security. And the more children you have the more you increase your chances of winning.

Many children that have gone to the cities no longer return for the planting season and they no longer send back remittances. So the fathers must now look elsewhere for temporary work leaving the wives at home responsible for young children and for the elders. The daily search for water and woodfuel becomes even more burdensome, and if the man's seasonal work stretches into something longer, the family land may well be taken away from a female-headed household.

Abuse-end

The population of Africa is expected to double by the early years of next century: Asia will have three billion people next year, four billion by 2010. How many of these people will be hungry will depend to a large extent on whether better systems of managing the land are introduced — systems which ensure

that neither human nor animal populations exceed the land's carrying capacity. Unless this happens it is clear that there will be two-thirds less rainfed cropland in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

History books give many examples of civilisations which came to

an end primarily because of their abuse of natural resources. For many families all over the Third World that end has already come. For many more it is inescapable. One old African farmer described it this way: "Once famine has caught up with you, you can never escape" — (UNFPA).

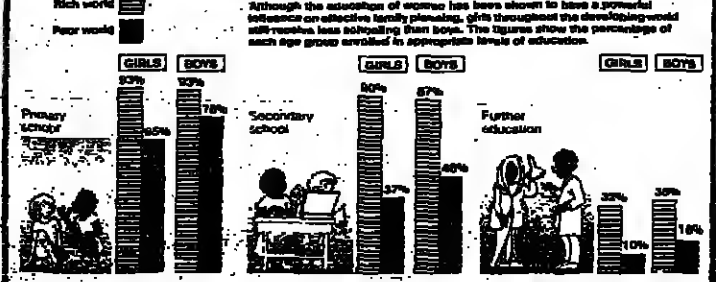
Women in the landscape

Women as teachers of water, collectors of firewood, tillers of the land and as mothers are usually the first to feel the effects of environmental degradation in the developing world. They are also in the best position to manage the environment but their role is frequently ignored by policy makers and planners.

In Africa, women are responsible for 75% of all subsistence agriculture and 95% of domestic work.



EDUCATING WOMEN



JORDAN MARKET PLACE

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Anlyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

慕堂餐廳
MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant
The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.
Chinese Flaming pot is available
Take away available
Open daily 12:00 - 15:30
18:00 - 23:30
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket
Mongolian Barbecue for Lunch Friday only
Tel: 618214
Come and taste our specialties
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

CHINESE RESTAURANT
TAIWAN TOURISMO
Authentic Chinese Food
Korean Bar-B-Q
Charcoal Flaming Pot
Take-away service
Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m.
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight
Location: Near 3rd Circle opposite Akilah Hospital
Tel: 641093

Kashmiri Restaurant
FIRST CLASS INDIAN RESTAURANT
Special Executive Luncheons
Take away service available
Open Daily 12:30 - 3:30 pm
7:30 - 11:30 pm
After the Holiday Inn hotel Towards 3rd circle
Tel: 659519 659520

For all your:
Packing,
Air Freight Forwarding,
Customs Clearance,
Door-to-door Service,
Ticketing and
Reservation needs,
please call:
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Abdel Hamid Sharaf Street
Shmeisani
P.O. Box 7806
Amman, Jordan
Tel. 604676, 604696

The First Class Hotel in Amman
that has a Kitchenette in every room
DAKOTEL داکوتيل
Ideal Residence for Expatriates and Businessmen
Tel: 675571

TO ADVERTISE IN THIS SECTION
CALL
667171/6-670141/4
Ext. 223

Cinema
CONCORD
Tel: 677420
DIRTY DANCING
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
NUJUM
Tel: 675571
FULL METAL JACKET
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
PLAZA
Tel: 677420
MY TUTOR
Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Kremlin calls for drastic austerity

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet government, painting a grim picture of the national economy in a report published Sunday, called on industry and local political leaders to adopt drastic austerity measures.

Although the economy grew 4.4 per cent in 1988, faster than in previous years, farms and factories were not producing enough goods to satisfy growing incomes and much of what they did produce was still of low quality, a government statement said.

Pay is growing faster than productivity, in what economists say appears to raise the prospect of inflation which has finally been officially acknowledged as a problem. In addition, new technology is being introduced too slowly.

Other figures showed that exports fell by two per cent last year and imports rose by 6.5 per cent, virtually halving the Soviet trade surplus.

Judging by the report, part of this worsening may have been due to the import of 30 billion roubles (\$50 billion) worth of food in the last three years. Officials have also pointed to a sharp drop in the price of oil, a key Soviet export.

The new report, issued after a government meeting, followed fears expressed by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev that the failure of economic reforms to bring concrete results could weaken support for his parallel political reforms.

Last week, Gorbachev warned in a speech of the political dangers of a budget deficit caused by

a mixture of neglect, heavy defence spending, lower revenue from state alcohol sales and the devastating Armenian earthquake last month.

"The radical economic reform has so far not had a proper effect on the intensification of production," said the report, published in the communist party newspaper Pravda.

"The state of affairs has been aggravated by the fact that the population's income and expenses are not balanced in practically all sections of the country. The mass of money in circulation is not backed up by goods and paid services."

The report criticised the leadership of seven of the 15 republics, including the Russian Federation, home to half the country's population, and urged sweeping changes by both them and the leaders of industry.

They should "take drastic measures to effect a saving of state funds, to cut down centralised capital investments, (and) to draw into use stocks of material assets over and above the plan norms," it said.

They were also urged to ensure Soviet workers actually earned the higher incomes they have been paid in recent years by bringing income growth in line with the growth in productivity.

Idle equipment

Pravda mentioned earlier that billions of dollars worth of machinery the Soviet Union bought with foreign bank loans is sitting idle, resulting in huge industrial production losses.

In an article on foreign credits to the Soviet Union, it quoted specialists at the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs as saying the credits had a positive role to play in reforming the economy if they were used responsibly.

"We know it hasn't always been that way. For example, as of Jan. 1, 1988, the stocks of imported equipment bought with foreign credits and left in the storehouses of enterprises and construction sites amounted to 4.6 billion roubles (\$7.5 billion)," Pravda said.

"The resulting losses in production were more than three billion roubles (\$4.9 billion)," it said.

The statement echoed an article that appeared on the front page of the government newspaper Izvestia a day before.

It complained that expensive foreign equipment bought for food processing and other Soviet agro-industries was not being used by the agricultural bureaucracy, Gosagroprom.

"On the whole in Gosagroprom, the imported equipment that is not installed is worth 570 million roubles (\$934 million)," Izvestia said.

Pravda said Western reports that the Soviet Union had re-

ceived \$9 to \$10 billion worth of credits from Western countries were exaggerated and included not only current loans but also proposed credits for the future.

It did not reveal the total volume of the foreign credit lines, saying only that Soviet foreign borrowing traditionally did not exceed three per cent of the "general volume of the investment in the economy."

It was not clear whether that referred to capital investment, which in 1987 was 203.5 billion roubles (\$333.6 billion), according to the State Committee on Statistics. Three per cent of that figure is 6.1 billion roubles (\$10 billion).

Lowest harvest in 3 years

On food production, the Soviet grain harvest in 1988 was 195 million tonnes, the lowest for three years, a Soviet official announced Monday.

The figure was considerably worse than Western experts had predicted.

Stepan Sitaryan, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, told a news conference the figure was preliminary.

In 1987, Soviet farmers harvested 211.3 million tonnes while the figure for 1986 was 210.1 million tonnes. The target for 1988 was 235 million tonnes.

Sitaryan said the figure brought the average yield for the past three years to 205 million tonnes, which he said was an improvement over an average of 185 million during the previous five-

year plan.

Soviet officials had predicted that the harvest was likely to fall short of the 1987 yield, but the figure disclosed Monday was well below Western estimates. The U.S. Agriculture Department had put the figure at about 205 million tonnes.

The International Wheat Council, an international trading organisation, had forecast a crop of 200 million tonnes.

Foreign grain market analysts said a below-target harvest may have been a factor in a decision by the Soviet Union to sign a new grain imports agreement with the United States late last year.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will continue to buy nine million tonnes of U.S. grain annually over the next two years.

It followed eight months of tough negotiations in which the Soviet side was said to have pressed initially for more flexibility on the minimum volume it would guarantee to buy from U.S. farmers.

Sitaryan did not give the figure for harvest of crops other than grain.

Gorbachev, meeting regional communist party chiefs and agricultural specialists last week, called for a new land programme to boost production and said Soviet agrarian policy was bogged down.

Officials have called for urgent measures to improve food supplies, a source of popular discontent as shortages of basic foodstuffs affect virtually all the population.

Norway faces more belt-tightening

OSLO (R) — Finance Minister Gunnar Berge told Norway's workers Monday they would have to settle for modest pay rises to help the economy recover from weak oil prices.

He said the government felt positive about the economy of Western Europe's number two oil producer now. Inflation was down and Norway had its best trade surplus for nearly five years in December.

But Berge told Reuters in an interview that he would not be cutting interest rates again in his efforts to fatten up the economy and cut the jobless queues before wage talks with trade unions next month.

There was a chance of a further cut after the pay settlement "providing... wage growth is below that in the countries we trade with," he said. "That means that it must be clearly under four per cent."

Annual pay negotiations have been a key element in the Labour government's attempts to restore order to the economy.

Huge pay rises in recent years boosted both domestic demand for goods and industry's costs, hitting its ability to compete. Then North Sea oil prices slumped in 1986 in a worldwide glut.

Last year, the government imposed a wage law that virtually froze pay. The law, accepted by the unions, lasts until March.

"Our assessment is that the economic development has been very positive," Berge said. In 1986 when the minority Labour government came to power "we believed we faced the most comprehensive restructuring operation in Norway since the war."

Inflation has now fallen to below six per cent. The December trade surplus was worth around \$220 million. Interest rates are

down from record levels and oil prices are up around 40 per cent since last autumn.

But Berge said: "What we still need to do is to get sufficient, broad growth in competitive industries."

Large parts of Norwegian industry have in the past received extensive state subsidies aimed at maintaining full employment. But the government has announced cuts in subsidies this year.

Labour's squeeze on the economy has increased unemployment to 3.5 per cent of the workforce, its highest in four years.

Unemployment "is our great worry at the moment," Berge said. "But there is... no alternative other than to keep a cool head and take the time necessary to get resources, capital and labour into the competitive sector of the economy."

Nigeria opens industry to foreigners

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida has announced that wide areas of manufacturing industry were being opened to 100 per cent foreign ownership.

In a speech, Babangida said the new policy was aimed at attracting investment and encouraging the private sector to take the lead in building up the economy.

"What accrued from past policies that involved government's huge investment were white elephant projects that could neither yield revenue nor pay their way," he declared.

The old policies were responsible for unemployment, underdevelopment and shortages of raw materials, he added.

Babangida announced a major change in the country's enterprises promotion decree, which

restricted foreign investment in broad areas of Nigerian business to a 40 per cent stake.

A wide range of businesses were now open to unlimited foreign involvement, and a foreigner putting up 20 million naira (\$2.9 million) or more would be free to operate in restricted areas involving the small manufacturing, commercial and service sectors.

But the 40 per cent limit will remain in the banking, insurance, petroleum prospecting and mining industries.

"This is a quite dramatic new development," said Rasheed Gbadamosi, chairman of the National Industrial Development Bank.

"Major manufacturing areas like petrochemicals, car manufacturing and computers are now wide open for foreign investment."

It is an excellent move, particularly seen in conjunction with the government's privatisation plans," he noted.

The government's privatisation programme is due to kick off this month with the offer for sale of most of its 7.8 million shares in flour mills of Nigeria Ltd.

One fifth of its 60 per cent share in African Petroleum should follow soon under the plan to totally privatise 67 companies and partially privatise a further 25 by the end of 1991.

Babangida said Nigeria Airways, the Nigerian Railways Corporation and the Nigeria Electricity Power Authority (NEPA) were among those which seemed to have lost sight of their potential, but there was no plan to hive these off to private enterprise.

Japanese seek higher salaries

TOKYO (R) — Japanese workers, already among the highest paid in the world, plan to press for even higher pay in wage negotiations this year.

Organised labour has announced demands for an average six to eight per cent increase for the annual wage negotiations, called "shunto" (spring labour offensive), starting in March.

Economists expect actual increases to average about five per cent.

"In this year offensive, there is no reason for management to offer low wage increases because of very favourable corporate performance," said Yoshihiro Furukane, senior economist at Yamachi Research Institute of Securities and Economics.

Most Japanese companies have yet to announce the negotiation positions but at least one major steelmaker, NKK Corp, has said it will not offer any basic wage increase at all but rather raise its annual bonus.

Most large Japanese companies offer bonuses of one to three months' salary once or twice a year. Some bonuses are based on company performance.

Japan's largest labour organisation Rengo has set a target demand of an average six to eight per cent wage rise for 1989/90. The second-largest union association, Sohyo, plans to seek at least an average eight per cent wage rise.

"We expect an average five to 5.2 per cent wage increase, against this fiscal year's (to March 31) average of 4.4 per cent," said Koichi Yano, an economist at Mitsubishi Research Institute.

"If wages rise at this level or a little higher it will not adversely affect inflation, it will boost private consumer spending while prices are stable," Yano said.

Management emphasis will be on cutting consumer prices and work hours, rather than on wages, said an official of the Japanese Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren).

Relying on sweat, sacrifice

Brazil imposes new shock measures

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Brazilian banks were ordered closed Monday and Tuesday to give the nation's economy time to absorb sweeping economic restructuring meant to cut annual inflation of 1,000 per cent and to stimulate growth.

The government Monday imposed new shock measures to the economy that included massive public spending cuts and a wage and price freeze.

In a nationwide television and radio broadcast, President Jose Sarney said he was "not implementing a new economic package, rather calling people to work together on a programme of national salvation."

"No democracy can be preserved in a situation of hyperinflation," Sarney said. "He need to summon our courage to make sure that we don't see blood and tears. To avoid that, we must rely on our sweat and sacrifice."

Sarney called Brazilians to wage "total war against inflation

using the toughest weapons and most profound measures Brazil has ever taken to confront inflation."

He appealed to Brazilians to "fight for your rights" to make sure supermarkets and restaurants follow the price freeze.

The plan is the fourth major package of economic measures imposed by Sarney, who took office in March of 1985, ending 21 years of repressive, right-wing military rule.

Sarney said there would have to be "great national comprehension" to implement the measures, which included:

— A price freeze for an indefinite period on basic consumer items;

— A wage freeze starting in February, when workers will receive their last increase to correct for inflation based upon average cost of living rises over the past 12 months;

— A 17 per cent devaluation of the cruzado currency;

— Creation of the "new cruzado," worth 1,000 old ones;

— Ending of the automatic monthly inflation indexing of wages, rents, commercial payments and government interest rates, which will from now on be adjusted according to "pre-fixing" of the index corrector at an artificially low rate;

— Firing of about 60,000 civil servants;

— Elimination of five cabinet ministries;

— Dramatic increase in interest rates and new limits on credit purchases, designed to hold down consumer spending.

Sarney said the plan was to slash Brazil's 1,000 per cent annual inflation, cut the budget deficit — now at six per cent of the gross national product (GNP), and widely believed to fuel inflation — and stimulate the economy. Last year the GNP grew only 0.04 per cent, while industrial growth fell 2.23 per cent over the previous year, gov-

ernment figures show.

Union leaders immediately criticised the elimination of the monthly safety net index. Union figures show that over the past two years, workers have lost as much as 40 per cent of buying power to inflation.

"We weren't consulted about the measures, which will once more cut into workers' salaries," said Luiz Medeiros, leader of the Sao Paulo Metal Workers' Union. "I have no doubts angry workers will react negatively and they will have our support in organising a nationwide strike."

Brazil's past measures, though initially successful, have been unable to contain runaway inflation.

Perhaps the best remembered is the 1986 "cruzado plan," which included a wage and price freeze that wobbled off a consumer spending spree and degenerated into black marketeering, hoarding and product shortages, when producers said they couldn't meet demand at the government-set prices.

Expert sees firm oil prices through March

KUWAIT (R) — An international energy expert has predicted OPEC will keep world oil prices rising until March but may face problems after that because of output quota violations and high production last year.

"There will be a relative increase in the next two to three months, until March," Robert Mahro, director of the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, said Sunday night in a lecture to the Kuwait Economic Society.

But he said the outlook thereafter depended on how much oil was produced by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) during the last quarter of 1988.

He also predicted production discipline in the 13-nation group

would eventually break down, putting pressure on world oil prices later this year.

Oil prices have firmed about \$3 a barrel since OPEC agreed last November to cut output to 18.5 million barrels per day (b/d) in the first half of this year. But prices are still about \$3 below OPEC's target of \$18.

Industry sources polled by Reuters put OPEC output in the last quarter of 1988 at 22.3 million b/d, well above a self-imposed output ceiling then in force of 15.06 million b/d excluding Iraq.

"If production (in the 1988 fourth quarter) was an average of 21.5 million to 23 million b/d... then prices must decline again (after March). If there was exag-

geration in these figures... maybe there will be a balance between supply and demand and prices will remain relatively high," he said.

Mahro said long-term prospects for output discipline within OPEC were weak because it contained blocs of producers with different interests and because of individual quota disputes.

The United Arab Emirates and Ecuador, for example, have consistently exceeded quotas set for them since 1982, Mahro said.

"Maybe the price will reach \$18. Maybe it will hit \$20. But I am pessimistic on the continuation of price stability at the level OPEC wants in the long run," he said.

"Maybe the (current OPEC)

agreement will succeed for three, four or six months, but the continuation of price stability for a long time is not likely," he noted.

Mahro said OPEC's problems could not be blamed on its declining share of world oil production. "The share or OPEC is now amply sufficient to control the market as it wants... on condition that it acts as a single bloc," he said.

Rising output from independent producers halved OPEC's share of world oil production from 1967 to 1987 to around 30 per cent. But OPEC still accounts for more than half the world's oil exports.

Meanwhile, OPEC Secretary-General Subroto Monday called for early ministerial talks between OPEC and other oil exporters in efforts to cooperate on curbing excess supply and supporting prices.

Experts from OPEC and from non-member producers are to meet in London Jan. 26 to discuss such a meeting. Subroto told OPEC's News Agency OPECNA.

Experts from non-OPEC countries Angola, China, Colombia, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, North Yemen and Oman are to confer in London with experts from OPEC members Algeria, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

MANY VILLAS AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Furnished or Unfurnished
In Shmeisani, Sweifiah, Abdoun and many other locations.

For more information please call Wael Real Estate at 685342

Israeli inflation reaches 16.4%

TEL AVIV (AP) — The consumer price index rose by 0.5 per cent in December, bringing Israel's annual inflation rate in 1988 to 16.4 per cent, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced Sunday.

The government-run bureau said inflation in 1988 was 0.3 per cent higher than the annual 1987 inflation.

The consumer price index measures changes in the prices of a constant basket of goods and services.

A spokesman for the bureau, however, stressed that the inflation did not reflect economic measures linked to the austerity programme unveiled last month by Finance Minister Shimon Peres.

"We must emphasise that the consumer price index figure does not include the devaluations, the cuts in subsidies and the price changes caused by these measures," the official said.

Israel radio said inflation in January may reach five or even six per cent.

The programme devised by Peres is aimed at cutting inflation and stimulating exports and economic growth. It envisages a 1.1 billion shekel (\$611 million) cut in government spending.

The government has devalued the shekel about 13 per cent against the U.S. dollar since mid-December and made deep cuts in subsidies for food and public transportation, where prices increased as much as 20 per cent.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, Jan. 16, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	77.2	77.6
U.S. dollar	486.0	488.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	381.8	383.7
British Sterling	859.4	863.7	Dutch guilder	233.2	234.4
Deutschmark	263.2	264.5	Swedish crown	77.1	77.5
Swiss franc	308.7	310.2	Italian lira (for 100)	35.9	36.1
			Belgian franc (for 10)	125.6	126.2

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

	1.7615/25	U.S. dollar
One Sterling	1.1987/97	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.8535/45	Deutschmarks
	2.0920/30	Dutch guilders
	1.5820/30	Swiss francs
	38.81/84	French francs
	6.3200/50	French francs
	1358/1359	Italian lire
	127.65/75	Japanese yen
	6.3110/60	Swedish crowns
	6.7325/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.1730/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	401.50/401.90	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market closed lower largely on gloomy forecasts about Australian and U.S. trade figures due to be announced this week. Volume was thin. The All Ordinaries index lost 5.8 to 1,512.2.

TOKYO — Market closed for national holiday.
HONG KONG — The market consolidated gains of last week but prices finished off the day's highs. The Hang Seng index rose 12.69 to 2,856.67.

SINGAPORE — Prices were firmer on strong buying interest and one analyst said further rises were likely. The Straits Times industrial index rose 8.72 to 1,107.91.

BOMBAY — Concerted buying by state-owned financial institutions helped shares gain ground in cautious trading. There was little other support as the market kept to the sidelines to await results of elections in three Indian states.

FRANKFURT — The dollar's sharp rise to around 1.85 marks revived market fears inflation was rising and could prompt higher domestic interest rates. The real time 30-share DAX index closed at 1,344.11, 9.14 points down.

ZURICH — Swiss shares closed steady to lower in fairly moderate trading. The firmer dollar and higher close on Wall Street had little impact on the market. The all-share Swiss index was virtually unchanged at 975.2.

PARIS — Open outcry trading on blue chips continued to be halted by midday because of a one-day strike by bourse employees which kept many investors away. The 50-share bourse indicator was down 0.9 per cent.

LONDON — Equities were off highs reached just before midday in late trading, with low volume and profit-taking combining to limit the gains. At 1540 GMT, the FTSE 100 share index was up 8.4 to 1,870.5.

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks were about unchanged in morning trading with U.S. bond and currency markets closed. The Dow was close to Friday's close at 2,225.

FURNISHED BASEMENT IN VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of one bedroom and salon with central heating and private telephone.

Call 813942

FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT IN SHMEISANI

Consisting of 3 bedrooms, 3 salons, dining room, maid room, washroom, 3 bathrooms, and garage. It is centrally heated and air conditioned in summer.

Please call 672722 (morning) and 676442 (evening).

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large L-shape living and dining room, fully-equipped kitchen.

Total area 200 square metres, Um Uthaina, near San Rock Hotel.

For more information pls call 813779.

FOR RENT

Two-bedroom apartment, telephone line, 150 square metres area, private entrance, ground floor with yard and garden in Shmeisani, west of Birds Garden.

For details call Tel. 663888

FEMALE SECRETARY WANTED

Able to type in Arabic and English, to use telex and facsimile machines, and is proficient in English.

Please check personally with Sa'd Malhas and Sons Company (Landrover) — Al Mahatta Street.

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms, dining room, salon, 2 bathrooms, centrally-heated, 2 telephones and parking area. Location: Jabal Amman, Um-Uthaina, between 5th

Brazil win kindles high hopes for indoor soccer

ROTTERDAM (AP) — Brazil has won the inaugural world championship of indoor soccer, a tribute to its tradition of producing skilled players who need little space to work wonders with a soccer ball.

Brazil's 2-1 victory over the Netherlands in Sunday's final also capped soccer's first major effort to promote its pocketbook version of the game.

But the results of the 11-day invitational were far from perfect: skills were often second-rate, negative tactics proved rewarding and the crowds were small and unenthusiastic.

The 7,000-capacity Ahoy Hall in Rotterdam was far from full for a final match featuring the home team, the Netherlands. In the second round, crowds were as small as 300.

"The first thing this sport has to do is create its stars and its fans," said Guido Tognoni, spokesman for FIFA, the governing body of world soccer which organized the tournament.

If FIFA, formally known as the International Federation of Football Associations, is looking for a

team to serve as indoor soccer's role model, it need look no longer.

Brazil entertained the crowd with sharp individual skills and smooth team play to produce the goals when they needed them the most.

"We won with typical Brazilian soccer," said captain Raul, who decided the final with a late volley goal.

With the sides still level four minutes from time, Raul plucked a loose ball from the air, controlled it with his chest and scored with a thundering left-foot volley to give Brazil the edge.

"This is the first trophy for Brazilian soccer since 1970," when the intricate skills of Pele and Jairzinho led Brazil to the World Cup in Mexico, he said.

But the two championships are worlds apart.

Indoor soccer is a minor sport in most nations. Teams are made up mostly of failed outdoor players.

Even in Brazil, it still is a sport of amateurs. "We hope we can all become professionals now," said Raul.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Thai keeps WBA title with early knockdown

BANGKOK (R) — Thailand's Kaosai Galaxy retained his World Boxing Association junior-bantamweight title Sunday when he stopped South Korean challenger Chang Tae-II two minutes into the second round. The 31-year-old champion floored Chang with a powerful left to the jaw to make short work of his ninth defence of the title he won in November 1984. Japanese referee Asao Kazanobu stopped counting as a wobbly Chang to his feet after lying prone on the canvas for several seconds.

Kenyan wins Houston marathon

HOUSTON (R) — Spectators waving the flag of his native country spurred Kenyan Richard Kaitany to victory in a course record two hours ten minutes and four seconds at the Houston marathon Sunday. "I felt tired when the race started, but when I saw some people from my country waving my national flag it gave me strength," Kaitany said after the race run in dense fog. Briton Kenny Stuart finished second in 2:11:36 and American Don Janicki came in third in 2:11:58.

Spurs' star transfer makes disastrous start

LONDON (R) — Norwegian goalkeeper Erik Thorstvedt made a nightmare debut for Tottenham Sunday. The \$650,000 signing from Sweden's Gothenburg let the ball slip through his grasp as his new side crashed 2-1 at home to English soccer championship opponents Nottingham Forest. Thorstvedt, capped 51 times by his country, presented Forest with their second goal when he fumbled Nigel Clough's 33rd minute shot. A minute earlier Gary Parker had thundered the opening goal past him off a post.

Bengals arrive in Miami and go to work

MIAMI (R) — The American Football Conference champion Cincinnati Bengals arrived in Miami Sunday and wasted no time in beginning preparation for their Super Bowl XXIII meeting with the San Francisco 49ers January 22. Shortly after their arrival from cold Cincinnati, head coach Sam Wyche took his team out to the Miami Dolphins' practice field and put his Bengals through an intensive workout for nearly two hours in 26°C heat. "I want them to be tired like they played a Sunday game," Wyche told reporters. "Our practice today will leave them breathing heavy and sweat a lot, just as if they played a Sunday game. I want them to get used to the heat," Wyche explained. "We've been practising in cold weather for six or seven weeks."

Lazarone to take over as Brazil's coach

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Sebastiao Lazarone has accepted an invitation to take over as Brazil's national soccer coach, succeeding Carlos Alberto Silva, an official for the Brazilian Football Association (CBF) said Sunday. "We first invited Carlos Alberto Pereira, who is working in the United Arab Emirates. He said he could not accept it. So we decided to invite Lazarone, who is young, intelligent and daring, just like our coach should be," CBF vice-president Eurico Miranda said in a radio interview. Lazarone, 38, has had a meteoric career since becoming a coach in 1986. Under his command, Flamengo, in 1986, and Vasco Da Gama, in 1987 and 1988, won the Rio De Janeiro state championship. Last June, he signed a two-year contract with Saudi side Al Ahli — an agreement that has now been terminated amicably. Lazarone said from Jeddah, Silva, whose contract with the CBF expired in December, was not available for comment.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

As Charted By The Carroll Righter Astrological Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It is a good-humored day filled with friendly communications. Use this day to put variety into your life. Speculate, but put important financial matters on hold for another day.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Don't waste time rehashing what has already been done. Remove the mental clutter that is holding you back. Look to the future.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20): Approach relationships for what they are and not what you expect them to be. This could be a very special time for love and friendship.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): What you think is a good plan or idea may have some flaws. One way or another you may have to work extra hard to get results.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): When someone you care about doesn't understand you may want to pull out and run. Control angry impulsive responses.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Bucking the system can bring more trouble than results. Just when you thought the confusion was over, here it is again. Relax.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Appreciation of the arts and music can

stimulate your day and cheer you up. Exercise can be helpful in eliminating tension.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Avoid spending money on items that will soon be forgotten. A marital situation can be stimulating if you demonstrate your feelings.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): The silent treatment can give the impression that you don't care. Speak to your romantic partner openly. Use tolerant discretion.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): A moody loved one has you wondering where you stand. Weigh what you say or do. Words can be helpful or destructive.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19): Two heads are better than one at the workplace only if you consider both opinions. Consult others and lay out important plans.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18): Your generous mood and understanding ways give you an advantage. Use caution in forming a relationship.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20): Appreciation of beauty and harmony will be with you today. Use caution not to stretch the bank account when shopping.

Australian Open first round

Wilander stumbles, Leconte falls

P.W. Botha unexpected guest on opening day

MELBOURNE (R) — About 30 people demonstrated against apartheid in South Africa at the Australian Open tennis championships Monday.

They targeted South African player Neil Broad, charging on to court 11 where he was playing Cyril Suk of Czechoslovakia after the two players had finished warming up.

Carrying a large banner reading "South Africans out" and an effigy of South African president P.W. Botha, they chanted anti-apartheid slogans before being escorted off the court and out of the national tennis centre by police.

The demonstration was less effective than one mounted last year against then-Wimbledon champion Pat Cash of Australia when black-painted tennis balls were thrown on to centre court, halting Cash's first-round match.

Cash had won the South African Open in Johannesburg the previous November.

Open organisers tennis Australia had agreed verbally with anti-apartheid groups that they could protest peacefully at this year's championships.

Tennis Australia president Bridan Tobin said in a statement later: "I am appalled by the behaviour of the demonstrators which delayed the start of the match for up to five minutes."

"The disturbance obviously upset the two players who were merely trying to do their best as professionals in a major international tennis tournament."

"I apologise to them for what has been a blemish on the good name of this year's Open."

MELBOURNE (R) — Defending champion Mats Wilander, looking anything but the world number one, rode his luck to defeat fellow Swede Tobias Svantesson in five sets in the first round of the Australian Open Monday.

Wilander scraped through 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3 in a lacklustre performance riddled with unforced errors from the normally metronomic three-time champion.

But sixth seed Henri Leconte, overweight and mentally exhausted, had no second chance against Sweden's Jan Gunnarsson, going down 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 in probably his worst performance in a grand slam tournament.

Leconte, often called the musketeer of French tennis because of his dashing style, was totally bereft of ideas and movement against Gunnarsson who had to play at little more than practice game pace to defeat the 1988 French open finalist.

Like Leconte West Germany's Sylvia Hanika, seeded 11 in the women's competition, paid the price for playing too much tennis lately and collapsed 6-3, 6-1 against Elise Burgin of the U.S. on the opening day of the first Grand Slam tournament of 1989.

Wilander, playing his first competitive match since his shock loss to Carl-Uwe Steeb in the Davis Cup final last month, admitted he had been finding it hard to motivate himself after winning three grand slam titles in 1988.

Svantesson almost upset his calculations with good length attacking shots on both flanks which had the normally unflappable Wilander at breaking point.

Wilander took the first set comfortably enough but appeared increasingly leaden-footed compared with his enthusiastic opponent as the match progressed.

Svantesson, ranked 100 in the world, took the second set 6-2 and only lost the third after a disputed line-call.

He appeared to hit a perfectly good forehand into the backhand corner on set point against him only to have it called out. The umpire ruled the point be played again and Wilander this time made no mistake.

Japanese fans demand great things from hero Shuzo

MELBOURNE (AP) — Rising Japanese tennis star Shuzo Matsuoka is heading into the Australian Open championship determined to shut out the pressures of public expectation.

Matsuoka, 21, from Tokyo, plays Sweden's Johan Carlsson in the first round of the 2.4-million-U.S.-dollar Grand Slam event, which started at the National Tennis Centre in this city Monday.

His nation's number one player, Matsuoka has soared up the Association of Tennis Professionals rankings to No. 64. Going into the 1988 Australian Open twelve months ago, where he was beaten in the first round as a qualifier, Matsuoka was world ranked 264.

Responsible for a tennis resurgence in Japan, he also is expected to win on almost every occasion he takes the court.

"I don't worry too much about it," said Matsuoka Monday. "I know everyone at home is willing me to win, but I just go out and try to do my best."

"I hope that my success will convince other Japanese players they can do well on the circuit, just like Bjorn Borg led the way in Sweden."

"Right now, most Japanese players just stay at home. They can make lots of money there and they feel safer. It's a more easy life," he said.

Matsuoka, who plans to play 20 international tournaments, including his first Wimbledon, this coming year, said his rankings climb had surprised him.

"I thought that if I could make the top 100 this year then it would be good," said Matsuoka, who is working hard to

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

MORE THAN ENOUGH!

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 10 5 4
♥ A 7 6 5
♦ 6 5 3
♣ 7 5

WEST
♠ 3 2
♥ 4 3
♦ K 4
♣ A 2

EAST
♠ J 9 8
♥ 2 10 8 7
♦ 3 10 9 7
♣ K J 9 8 6 4 2 10 3

SOUTH
♠ K Q 7 6
♥ Q J 3
♦ A K Q 8
♣ A Q

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ 2 ♦ 10 ♠ 10 ♠
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠.
Bidding at contract bridge is designed primarily to locate an eight-card major-suit fit. While there are times when a 4-3 fit proves adequate for game, usually, if you don't have a major fit, you investigate the possibilities at no trump and, as a last resort, a minor suit contract. But once in a while you find a strange trump suit, like this one from a recent pair event.

South's two-club opening bid was artificial and strong, and West's

double, especially at this vulnerability, was naïve—it was highly unlikely that his side had a profitable

minor-suit sacrifice with his broken suit. By partnership agreement, North's redouble showed a balanced hand with values, and South decided that he would take his chances at that contract.

There was little to the play. Declarer won the opening spade lead in hand, cashed two high diamonds and the ace of spades, then tried a third round of diamonds. West ruffed and exited with a low heart. Declarer ducked that round to his jack, cashed the ace and tried a third spade. West ruffed and was forced to lead a trump into declarer's major tenace, so South ended up with eight tricks and a duplicate score of 760. (In tournament competition, the redoubled inish bonus is now worth 100 points.)

That turned out to be an absolute top. Left to their own devices, all the North-South pairs ended in a spade contract, making 11 tricks. Those that hid a slam were down one; the others scored 650.

Now we are not suggesting that you should embrace 2-2 trump fits, but occasionally ...

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"The checkbook — it's one of those books I just can't put down until it's finished."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DORAH

SULK

UNPOWT

RIDOLF



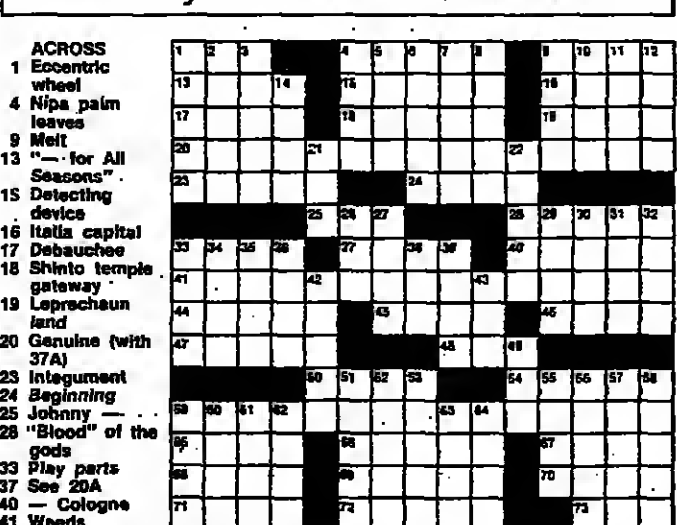
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LOONY FOUNT ORPHAN GUITAR
Answer: Why they found the nudist camp so boring—NOTHING WENT ON

THE Daily Crossword by Harold S. Counts



© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved

- Across**
- 1 Eclectic wheel
 - 2 Nipa palm leaves
 - 3 Melt
 - 4 "— for All Seasons"
 - 5 Detecting device
 - 6 Italia capital
 - 7 Debauchee
 - 8 Shinto temple gateway
 - 9 Leprosarium
 - 10 Genuine (with 37A)
 - 11 Intergument
 - 12 Beginning
 - 13 Johnny
 - 14 "Blood" of the gods
 - 15 Play parts
 - 16 See 20A
 - 17 Cologne
 - 18 Courtyard
 - 19 Amaz
 - 20 Old card game
 - 21 Office worker
 - 22 Final
 - 23 Name
 - 24 nous
 - 25 Looks lovingly
 - 26 Land mass
 - 27 Rockal probe
 - 28 Time periods
 - 29 Fastening period
 - 30 Eat into
 - 31 So foolish
 - 32 Shamers
 - 33 Bell
 - 34 Loose
 - 35 Jeweler's weight
 - 36 Soap plant
 - 37 Heavy hammers
 - 38 Voice
 - 39 Daps
 - 40 Tapestry
 - 41 "Common Sense" author
 - 42 Missing funds
 - 43 Playing card
 - 44 Romanian
 - 45 Name
 - 46 Moslem prince
 - 47 Aston
 - 48 Salamander
 - 49 Skull
 - 50 See you later
 - 51 Sheep
 - 52 Wren or hen
 - 53 Vehicles
 - 54 Shell
 - 55 Or. theater
 - 56 Remainder
 - 57 Vipers
 - 58 Friendly talk
 - 59 Head of France
 - 60 Rats
 - 61 After HST
 - 62 Being
 - 63 Circles
 - 64 Fastener
 - 65 Plates
 - 66 Donkeys
 - 67 Lacking funds
 - 68 Domingo e.g.
 - 69 Went
 - 70 Alpine region
 - 71 Sign
 - 72 Eng. county
 - 73 Beer
 - 74 Ingredient
 - 75 Cruising
 - 76 Sort
 - 77 Roadhouse
 - 78 Sign
 - 79 Old Norse poetry
 - 80 Chip

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Koreas agree to high-level talks

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — North Korea agreed Monday to South Korea's proposal to hold the highest-ranking political and military talks on easing their tense relations since the Korean War.

North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyung Muk, in a letter to his South Korean counterpart, Kang Young-Hoon, agreed to the South's proposal that they should head their respective delegations at talks to be held alternately in the two capitals.

"The North and South must ease the tension, remove the danger of war and provide a reliable precondition for peaceful reunification as soon as possible," Yon said in a letter delivered at the Panmunjom truce site.

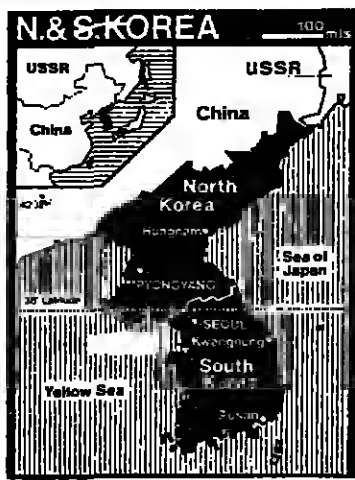
Yon proposed a meeting at Panmunjom Feb. 8, headed by vice ministers to work out terms for full-scale talks. No date was mentioned for the main talks, and the two sides are expected to face problems on agreeing on terms.

Yon repeated the North's demand for separate three-way talks with South Korea and the United States on reducing tension on the divided peninsula. He also demanded an end to the annual South Korea-U.S. "team spirit" military exercises.

"It is obvious to everyone that the North and South cannot fundamentally resolve the question of peace by setting aside the United States, which is the party responsible for the aggravation of tension," the letter said.

South Korea and the United States have rejected the North's demands for separate talks involving the United States, on the grounds that negotiations should be between the two Koreas. About 42,000 U.S. troops are based in the South under a mutual defence treaty against the North.

South Korea agreed last month to the North's initial call for high-level political and military talks on reducing tension. Seoul also proposed the prime ministers head the delegations to make the



N & S KOREA

talks the highest since the Korean War.

South Korea's leader is President Roh Tae-woo and North Korea is led by President Kim Il Sung.

Belgium launches inquiry into ex-premier's abduction

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian police launched a major kidnapping inquiry to find former prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants who was apparently abducted from a basement garage at his Brussels home at the weekend.

Government officials said Vanden Boeynants, a Christian Democrat, had been worried about recent threats against him. They confirmed that Interior Minister Louis Tobback had agreed to see him Monday.

"Kidnapping is still the most probable theory," chief investigator Andre van Doren told reporters.

Anonymous callers claimed the abduction in the name of the

Socialist Revolutionary Brigades (RPT Brigades) (BSR), a group hitherto unheard of in a country largely free of urban guerrilla activity.

Van Doren said the calls were received before news of the disappearance was made public.

Vanden Boeynants, 69, who made a fortune in the meat industry and in property and served twice as prime minister, disappeared Saturday night after parking his car in a garage at the apartment block where he lived.

At the scene, police found one of his shoes as well as the pipe and hearing aid which were hallmarks of the flamboyant politician.

Van Doren said he needed regular doses of medication for a heart condition that worsened under stress.

A sleek, well-groomed figure, Vanden Boeynants — known simply as VDB — headed governments from 1966-68 and 1978-79 but his political career crashed spectacularly in 1986 when he was convicted of tax fraud and given a three-year suspended sentence.

But the tenacious way he fought the case, recalling the talents that helped him to the top of politics, assured him continuing public popularity and he scored a notable victory in local elections in Brussels last October.

Review of U.S. policy among first tasks for new president

WASHINGTON (AP) — George Bush's foreign policy team plans a sweeping review of U.S. strategic interests to key on changes in the Soviet Union and cope with economic competition from other countries, according to top aides.

Bush, who becomes president Jan. 20, has said that such a review would delay the resumption of arms talks with the Soviets from their Feb. 15 date. And the review is expected to change the Defence Department budget that President Ronald Reagan sent to Capitol Hill this month.

Senior Bush aides, interviewed on condition of anonymity, said the goal is not a radical shift in

U.S.-Soviet relations or in American strategic forces.

Rather, the Bush team wants to "do some long-range planning, to sort of look out ahead, to hypothesize the kind of world that we would like to see, and then to look at the kind of forces that are at work for or against that kind of world," said one man who has been named to a senior post.

Bush and his appointees also plan to seek a diplomatic solution in Central America, said a second senior foreign policy adviser to Bush.

If the diplomatic effort fails to bring greater democracy to Nicaragua

and end the leftist insurgency against U.S.-backed El Salvador, then the Bush administration might ask Congress to resume military aid to the contra guerrillas, who have been fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

In the Middle East, the administration also will be seeking to determine whether an international peace conference is possible in the wake of statements by Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat that he opposes the use of terrorism, said an aide.

U.S.-Soviet relations likely will occupy centre stage early in the new administration.

Peking, Hanoi seek political settlement in Kampuchea

PEKING (AP) — China acknowledged Monday that a senior Vietnamese official was in Peking for "private consultations" on the civil war in Kampuchea, an issue that has deeply divided the two communist nations for 10 years.

"First deputy foreign minister of Vietnam, Dinh Nho Liem, arrived in Peking Jan. 14 for private consultations with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqiong on a political settlement of the Kampuchean question," the foreign ministry said in a statement.

The ministry declined comment on how long Liem will stay or whether he will discuss other issues such as a dispute over South China Sea islands that led to several naval clashes between China and Vietnam last year.

Eastern European sources said Liem's visit, the first by a high-ranking Vietnamese official in more than nine years, could pave

the way for a meeting between Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach.

The Vietnamese embassy in Peking would say only that Liem will be talking about relations between the two countries and matters of mutual concern.

China had stated it would not hold direct talks with Vietnam before Vietnam removes its troops from Kampuchea where they are fighting rebels backed by the Chinese.

Liem's arrival Saturday night was not reported by the Chinese news media and his welcoming venue was changed to Peking's

old airport, which is used for high-level diplomatic visits. The change was apparently an effort to keep foreign journalists, who had learned he was on a commercial flight from Bangkok, from covering his arrival.

Relations between Peking and Hanoi crumbled after Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978 to drive the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge from power. China fought a 20-day border war against Vietnam in 1979 to "punish" the Vietnamese for their military actions in Kampuchea.

China is the main arms supplier to the Khmer Rouge and other rebels in Kampuchea.

Foreign Minister Qian, at a news conference in Paris Saturday, repeated China's stand that the Kampuchean fighting is the major obstacle blocking improved relations with Vietnam. He said Vietnam must take the

initiative by withdrawing its troops as soon as possible.

But in recent months, China has taken a more conciliatory stand on some aspects of the Kampuchean conflict in an apparent effort to expedite the peace process.

Last August, China opened direct talks with the Soviet Union, Vietnam's main financial supporter, on Kampuchea, and now says enough progress has been made to hold the first Sino-Soviet summit in 30 years.

Before then, China said Moscow's backing of Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea was the main obstacle to normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations.

China also has said it does not support allowing the Khmer Rouge to return to power in Kampuchea. The Khmer Rouge were blamed for the deaths of one million Kampuchean

King's birthday remembered

NEW YORK (AP) — On Monday's national holiday in his honour, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. was remembered from the pulpit by fellow clergymen as a man whose Christian faith inspired a rebirth of freedom.

King was hailed in sermons and speeches Sunday, the day the murdered civil rights leader would have turned 60.

"It's not just a one-day remembrance, but we need to remember every day what he stood for and what he died for," the Reverend Clay Evans, who worked with King, told worshippers at fellowship baptist church in Chicago. "I think we have to make it not just a dream, and not just make it a hollow day... but a holy day."

King's widow, Coretta Scott King, delivered her annual commemorative speech to 1,200 people crammed into Atlanta's historic Ebenezer Baptist Church, where King and his father were co-pastors.

She urged President-elect George Bush to hold true to his call for "a kinder, gentler nation" by imposing strict sanctions against South Africa and providing direct financial support to "black South Africans who bear the brunt of suffering in that troubled land."

Mrs. King urged Bush to "put behind the politics of the past" by addressing several issues during his term of office: affordable housing, a stepped-up war on



Martin Luther King

drugs and racial violence, and the appointment of federal judges "who are as tough on discrimination as they are on street crimes."

In a speech at a Harlem, New York, church to about 1,500 people, civil rights leader and former Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson said that too many young blacks have a mis-conceived notion of what their civil rights are.

He chastised youngsters who take illegal drugs.

"That is a civil wrong, Dr. King did not die for your right to sniff cocaine and crack and heroin. Stay the dream. Don't betray the dream," Jackson said.

King, born Jan. 15, 1929, was assassinated April 4, 1968, at age 39 on the balcony of a motel in Memphis, Tennessee. His killer, James Earl Ray, is in prison.

In 1983, after considerable debate, Congress approved creation of a holiday to honour King on the third Monday in January. It was the first holiday honouring a black American. The first official national celebration was held in 1986.

Origin of language may lie in Africa

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A controversial researcher speculates that the human capacity for language may come from a genetic mutation that occurred in a woman who lived in Africa about 200,000 years ago.

Her descendants went on to colonise Europe and Asia, perhaps aided by an ability to speak that had not yet appeared in humans in those areas, said Allan C. Wilson, a biochemist at the University of California.

Wilson's conjectures are based on exhaustive comparisons of genetic material from people around the world.

Two years ago, Wilson attracted the interest of scientists and the public when he concluded that all humans are descendants of a woman in Africa.

Wilson said the woman was not the only female alive at the time, but that the descendants of others did not survive.

In a talk at the American Association for the Advancement of Science Sunday, Wilson said new evidence, including comparisons of human genetic materials with that of chimpanzees and apes, strongly confirm that finding.

That assertion was strongly criticised by some anthropologists, including Milford Wolpoff of the University of Michigan, who said evidence from fossils "clearly and unambiguously contradicts" it.

To buttress his theory, Wilson puzzled over what might have caused early humans in Asia and Europe to have died out, leaving no descendants today.

He then became aware of research by Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza and colleagues at Stanford University that suggested that language emerged about the same time as modern humans evolved in Africa.

Ortega proposes pluralistic opening

MANAGUA (AP) — President Daniel Ortega, following a march by 5,000 opponents, said the Sandinista government plans to give the opposition greater political opportunities.

Ortega also said in a speech Sunday that he would propose severe budget cuts and lay off about half of the government's 80,000 administrative workers.

The peaceful opposition demonstration Sunday was called in memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, former publisher of the newspaper La Prensa, and to protest the leftist government's economic management and political repression.

The demonstration, organised by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Committee, united members of 14 opposition parties and several unions.

"We hope to have more demonstrations like this, more unity. There's no reason we can't run a single candidate for president next year," said Carlos Huembes, the coordinating committee's president.

The fragmented opposition parties "are united against the Sandinista government," Huembes said.

Ortega did not refer directly to the demonstration or next year's scheduled elections in a speech hours later to about 1,000 repre-

sentatives of organisations that support the government.

But he said sectors that oppose the government would be given a "pluralistic" opportunity.

He said that those who have been "dreaming of Yankee intervention and the defeat of the revolution," by forces backed by the United States, could "look for their democracy in Miami and stop enriching themselves in Nicaragua."

It was a sarcastic reference to the thousands of Nicaraguans who have fled the country in recent months, many to find themselves homeless in Miami or other parts of the United States.

Ortega admitted Nicaragua's economic condition is "very critical" and said the state's budget would have to be cut.

He gave few specifics except to say the police budget would be protected but that massive layoffs would be required in most departments. On Dec. 31, Ortega had said he would cut the defence budget by 40 per cent.

The opposition march was peaceful, and no incidents or arrests were reported.

Demonstrators complained about economic conditions, saying they were not earning enough money to pay for rice, eggs, beer

Senior ANC leader gets lengthy sentence

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Three African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas, including one of the most senior ANC leaders tried in 25 years, were sentenced to lengthy prison terms Monday for treason and terrorism.

A 20-year sentence for treason was imposed on the most prominent defendant, Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, 51, who was abducted from Swaziland in 1986 by men he said were South African agents.

He has been described as the highest-ranking ANC official to go on trial since Nelson Mandela and several colleagues were given life prison sentences in 1964.

One of Ebrahim's fellow defendants, Mandla Maseko, received a 23-year sentence for treason, and the other, Simon Dladla, received 12 years for terrorism.

They were found guilty of laying landmines that injured eight people in Transvaal province in 1986.

Ebrahim, who is of Indian descent, and his codefendants, who are black, turned toward supporters in the gallery at the Pretoria Supreme Court and gave clenched-fist salutes before they

were led away.

The outlawed ANC is fighting to topple South Africa's government and overturn the country's policies of racial segregation.

The men were convicted in November after a 16-month trial. At one stage last year, three members of the ANC's executive committee — who faced arrest in South Africa — gave evidence for the defence at a court session held in London.

Ebrahim, along with his codefendants, did not testify during the trial, but he submitted a 17-page written statement to the court in which he alleged that all three men were tortured by police.

"Finding us guilty is merely a statement that the state considers the struggle for democracy, equality, justice, peace and a non-racial society to be morally and politically reprehensible," he said.

"We wish to say to our people, we tried to carry out your best," Ebrahim wrote. "We did our best to live up to what you expected of us as members of the African National Congress."

History, revolution, folklore guide Managua's postmen

By Alistair Doyle

Reuter

MANAGUA — Postmen in Managua do their rounds guided by a haze of history, revolution and folklore — which means the mail arrives erratically, if at all.

The inhabitants abandoned the more usual postal system of named streets with numbered buildings after an earthquake flattened the capital and killed about 10,000 people in 1972.

Now the haunts of old Managua — the bars, dance halls, restaurants and billiard rooms, even the gambling dens and the brothels — which were destroyed in the earthquake survive as wistful street addresses.

The Red Congo, the Purple Turtle, Mama Sara, the Little Tree, the shootout and the Volga Delights are all prominent landmarks in Managua, even though they exist only in the memories of the old and the imaginations of the young.

Other addresses include the Big Game, a bar wrecked in the earthquake where a wealthy gambler lost his fortune one night, and the Little Tree, a restaurant also destroyed in 1972 which survives in the name of a downtown petrol station.

For a long time, one of the landmarks for postmen was a fat lady who always seemed to sit outside her house in the Bolenia residential area. She became part of many nearby addresses after the earthquake. She died a few years ago but her memory lived on in the addresses for a while.

"We have no plans to change the current system," said Mario Lopez, deputy director of the Managua region postal service.

"The postal system is an idiosyncrasy of the Nicaraguan people... we couldn't change it in 10, 20 or 50 years. We would

have to rebuild Managua first," he said.

The survival of old Managua's landmarks shows Nicaraguans have had little time or money to rebuild or relax in the turbulent 17 years since the earthquake.

The 1979 Sandinista revolution which toppled former dictator Anastasio Somoza was preceded by a bloody guerrilla conflict, and the economy is now in ruins after an eight-year war against U.S.-backed guerrillas.

"It's a hard job," said postman Manuel Gonzalez, 26, walking on his rounds in central Managua. "Often it's hard to find the houses, and the sun's hot."

He said it took him about a month to learn his way around the central city area and he still frequently has to ask directions. The Christmas delivery period, which he described as December and January, was especially hard.

One of the most fondly remembered spots in central Managua is a pile of rubble overgrown with weeds, on the corner where Los Balkanes bar used to be.

"The addresses will remain... you ask a child where Los Balkanes was and he'll know," said Gonzalez. Addresses are given as instructions from one of the landmarks. "Towards the mountain" is north, "towards the lake" is south, "up" is east, towards the sunrise, and "down" is west.

The government has replaced all place names linked to Somoza with names taken from the revolution and its heroes. But in some cases Somoza's memory lives on.

His former residence, El Retiro, has been taken over by the National Sports Institute, but most Nicaraguans remember it as Somoza's house.

The government has

rationalised the city into 15 postal zones and 42 sectors, and there is a yearly publicity drive to remind its one million people where they live, Lopez said.

But every point in Managua can be reached by giving directions from at least 15 well-known landmarks.

"The address where we're sitting now could be described from the Mexican embassy... the Vicky Supermarket... the Lacmotel restaurant or from where the Sandinista Children's Association used to be," he said.

Some streets have been renamed and the house numbered, but the numbers often do not follow a logical sequence.

Lopez estimated that less than five per cent of all mail was misdirected.

In the main post office Carmen Fuentes sat puzzling over a telegram addressed "from where the la Pinata supermarket used to be", as she looked through a pile of mail.

"There's no supermarket called la Pinata," she said. "There never has been and there are no plans to build one."

Many people in Managua, apparently reluctant to trust the mail, prefer to deliver their own letters or rent a box in the main post office.

The subsidised cost of sending a letter across the city is unlikely to be a disincentive. A stamp for a small letter costs four Cordobas, meaning 1,500 letters can be sent for a dollar.

Lopez said that Nicaraguans living abroad had exported the system of old landmark addresses.

"Nicaraguans living in Miami don't use these addresses of avenue such-and-such," he said. "They say 'from the white building', or 'from hotel so-and-so, half a block west'."

COLUMN 8

France gets first sextuplets

PARIS (AP) — A 29-year-old woman who had been treated for infertility gave birth Saturday to four girls and two boys, the first sextuplets recorded in France, doctors said. Coralie, Gaelle, Melanie, Doriane, Cedric and Kevin were born by caesarean section at a maternity clinic at Port Royal, in southern Paris. All were in good health, the clinic said. The mother, Marie Claude Adam, gave birth after 32-and-a-half weeks of pregnancy, said her doctor, Gaston Verdonck. He said the infants weighed between 1,320 kilograms and 1,490 kilograms.

Only one 'Heartbreak Hotel'

PRUDENVILLE, Michigan (AP) — It took Tommy Durden just 22 minutes to write Elvis Presley's mammoth hit "Heartbreak Hotel." But after a lifetime of trying, he has not been able to come up with another big song. Durden, 69, a retired commercial dishwasher repairman, still lives off royalties from the 1956 hit. "Obviously, it is a better song than I thought it was when I wrote it," he said. Durden co-wrote the song with a friend, Mae Boren Axton, while he was playing guitar with smiling Jack Jerring and his swing hillies in Gainesville, Florida. He said he got the idea from a newspaper story about a man who committed suicide while clutching a note that read, "I walk a lonely street." Axton came up with the idea of having lonely street lead to royalties. Durden splits royalties three ways with Axton and Presley's estate. "I have given it a lot of thought," he said. "I have come to the conclusion that the good Lord only allows one 'Heartbreak Hotel' to a customer."

'Original Butt Sketch'

DALLAS, Texas (AP) — Artist Krandlee Lee Newton is getting ahead by sketching behinds. On warm days, Newton sets up his business called "The Original Butt Sketch" in Dallas' West End, a section of downtown that ooze weekends attracts thousands to its restaurants and boutiques. And there he is out in the open, sketching with charcoal, his subjects lifting their jackets high enough for Newton and the rest of Dallas to see their posteriors. Clothed, of course. "You'd be surprised, but after I start the first sketch, people just crowd around and I end up doing 60 or 70 on a Friday or Saturday night," Newton said. "Eighty per cent of them are women." He says he is in high demand, travelling all around the country — a festival in Miami last month, an auto convention coming up New Orleans. Newton gets \$10 a sketch.

Stations offer Reagan a job

LOS ANGELES (AP) — If President Ronald Reagan decides to return to sports broadcasting after leaving the White House, he should not have much trouble finding work. Two radio stations, perhaps more intent on publicity than bolstering their staff, say they offered jobs to the outgoing chief executive, whose early career included sportscasting in Des Moines, Iowa. Sister stations KZLA-FM and KLAC-AM are offering Reagan a \$100,000, one-year contract to do a daily sports talk show from his California home. "This is absolutely a 100 per cent bona fide offer," said Robert Novak, marketing director for the twin stations, which play country music and broadcast Los Angeles Lakers basketball and Los Angeles Kings hockey. But no sooner had word of that offer hit the airwaves than Oldies station KRLA-AM topped it with a \$200,000-a-year bid for a morning sports commentary spot. KRLA general manager Bob Moore said he conveyed his offer in a telegram to the White House. "Seeing how Ron's an ex-sportscaster... we thought this would be a good use of his abilities," Moore said.

Dolphins teach Michigan swimmers

GRASSY KEY, Florida (AP) — A college swim team got some tips about the butterfly stroke from some of the world's best swimmers — dolphins. Northern Michigan's 15-member women's squad worked out Wednesday with six dolphins at the dolphin research centre on Grassy Key. "We're basically students of propulsion in the water and who better to learn from than dolphins, the natural experts?" said head coach Anne James during the south Florida training excursion.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Gorbachev wants to visit U.K.

LONDON (AP) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has told Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher he would like to set new dates as soon as possible for the official visit to Britain that was postponed by the Armenian earthquake. Thatcher's office said Sunday, Soviet Ambassador Leonid Zamyatin visited Thatcher for 45 minutes at her 10 Downing Street office Sunday night on his return from Moscow and conveyed a verbal message from Gorbachev on a number of international issues, a spokeswoman for the British prime minister said. In the message, Gorbachev confirmed his desire to pay an official visit as soon as new dates could be set, the spokeswoman said on condition of anonymity, in keeping with British practice. Thatcher replied that the Soviet leader would be welcome whenever he chose to visit, the spokeswoman said.

Wiring fault found in British Boeing

LONDON (AP) — A British airline found crossed wires in a Boeing 757 during checks of cargo compartment warning systems following the discovery of wiring problems in two 757s in the United States, the Civil Aviation Authority said Sunday. The fault, in a Boeing operated by Air 2000, was caused by switched plugs and was immediately rectified, the aviation authority said. The British airline flies from Gatwick airport south of London to Orlando, Florida and Mombasa, Kenya. The aircraft has been cleared to resume service. No faults have been reported so far on the 39 other Boeing 757s operated by four British airlines. The aviation authority ordered checks on the cargo compartment fire warning systems of Boeing 757s Friday after an alert from the United States.

Poets urge seizure of Carbide assets

BHOPAL, India (R) — Poets from more than a dozen countries have asked the U.S. government to confiscate the assets of the Union Carbide Corporation to provide compensation for the victims of the Bhopal gas disaster. Organisers of an International Poetry Festival in Bhopal said Monday that 23 poets signed a letter making the demand. More than 3,300 people have died from the 1984 Bhopal disaster in which poisonous gas spewed from a Union Carbide pesticide plant. The poets said in a letter to the White House that confiscation of Connecticut-based Union Carbide's assets would ensure speedy compensation for the victims of the world's worst industrial accident. An Indian government suit seeking \$3 billion in compensation from Union Carbide has resulted so far only in an order for \$290 million in interim compensation, against which Union Carbide is appealing.

Premadasa cancels ceremonies

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — President Ranasinghe Premadasa has cancelled all ceremonies connected with next month's anniversary of Sri Lankan independence in an attempt to save government funds for an anti-poverty programme, state-run radio said Monday. The radio said the Feb. 4 military parades, gun salutes and processions of schoolchildren were cancelled for the first time in the country's history on Premadasa's orders. The day marks the 41st anniversary of independence from British rule, and the annual celebration draws thousands of spectators. Premadasa has asked people from outside Colombo not to come to the capital since there will be no ceremonies, the radio said. Instead, the president has scheduled a number of religious ceremonies from Feb. 1-5 to mark the occasion, it said.